The Mapleton Item.

VOL. 7. MAPLETON DEPOT, PA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1895. NO. 6

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

On and after November 26, 1894, trains will depart from Mapleton (eastern standard time) as follows:

GOING WEST.

For Huntingdon, every day, 5.49, 11.48, a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

For Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg, every day, 5.49, 11.48 a. m., and 8.14 p. m.

Trains leave Altoona for Pittsburg, 3.40, 4.55 and 8.00 A. M., 1.55, 3.45, 6.15 (limited), 7.55 and 10.50 P. M., every day, and 2.15 a. m. daily except Monday.

Trains leave Huntingdon for Bedford, Cumberland and way stations, 8.35 a. m., 6.35 p.m., week days, Bedford and way stations, 8.10 a. m., Sundays.

Trains leave Tyrone for Curwensville and points on Tyrone and Clearfield branch, 8.20 a. m. and 3.15 and 7.30 p. m., week days.

Leave Tyrone for Lock Haven and points on Bald Eagle branch 8.10 a. m., 3.34 and 7.25 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at (Union Station) Pittsburg for all points West, Northwest and Southwest.

GOING EAST.

Leave Mapleton for Lewistown Junc., 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day and 6.21, a. m., week days.

For Mifflin, 8.47 3.38 and 7.35, p. m., every day, and 6.21 a. m., week days.

For Harisburg, Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington, 8.47, 3.38, 7.35 p. m., every day, and 6.21 a. m., week days.

Trains leave Lewistown Junction for Sunbury and points on the P. and E. R. R. and N. C. Ry. at 7.40 a. m., 3.00 p. m., week days.

Connection is made at Harrisburg for stations North and South on N. C. Ry.

Trains leave Harrisburg as follows:

Philadelphia Express daily at 1.10 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia at 4.30 A. M. and New York at 7.33 A. M.

Eastern Express daily at 2.15 A. M. arrives Philadelphia 5.05 A. M. and New York 7.43A.M

Fast Line daily at 3.45 A. M., arrives Philadelphia 6.52 A. M. daily and New York 9.33 A. M. week days and 10.38 A. M. Sunday.

Harrisburg Express daily (except Sunday) at 6.50 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 10.20 A. M. and New York at 12.53 P. M.

Atlantic Express daily at 9.35 A. M. arrives at Philadelphia at 12.17 P. M. and New York at 2.33 P. M.

Seashore Express daily (except Sunday) at 11.40 A. M., arrives at Philadelphia 3.00 P. M. and New York at 5.53 P. M.

Pennsylvania Limited Express of Pullman Vestibule cars daily at 1.40 p. m. and arrives at Philadelphia at 4.17 p. M. and New York at 6.30 p. M.

Philadelphia Accommodation, 2.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. Arrives at Philadelphia 6.45 p. m., New York 9.23 p. m.

Day Express daily at 3.40 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia at 6.50 p. m. and New York at 9. 38 p. m.

Harrisburg Accommodation, daily (except Sunday), at 4.50 p. m., and arrives at Philadelphia at 9.45 p. m., New York 2 33 a. m. (except Monday).

Mail Train daily at 7.30 p. m. arrives at Philadelphia at 11.15 p. m., New York, 3.53 a. m.

Mail Train, Sunday only, 1.30 p. m., arrives at Philadelphia 6.15 p. m., New York 9.08 p.m.

For rates, maps, etc., call on ticket agents or address Thomas E. Watt, P. A. W. D., 110 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburg, Pa.

S. M. PREVOST, Gen'l Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

EAST BROAD TOP RAILROAD.

To take effect at 6:20 a. m., on Tuesday, April 16, 1895.

NORTH. Mail, No. 5.	NORTH. Pass. No. 3	NORTH. Mail. No. 1	STATIONS.	SOUTH. Mail, No. 2.	SOUTH. Mixed, No. 4.	SOUTH. Mail. No. 6.
P. M.	a.m.	a.m		A. M.	p. m.	p. m.
1 24	9 20	6 20	Robertsdale	11 42	9 10	6 00
1 36	9 32	6 32	Cook's	11 30	8 58	5 48
2 48	9 44	6 44	Cole's	11 18	8 46	5 36
2 14	10 10	7 10	Saltillo	10 48	8 16	5 06
2 21	10 17	7 17	Three Springs	10 41	8 09	4 59
2 33	10 29	7 20	*ee rsville	10 19	7 57	4 47
2 45	10 41	7 41	Rockhill	10 07	7 45 P. M. 2 35	4 35
3 00	10 56	7 56	Shirley	9 40	2 20	4 20
3 07	11 03	8 03	*Augh. Mills	9 33	2 13	4 13
3 20	11 16	8 16	Mount Union	9 20	2 00	4 00

SHADE GAP BRANCH.

WEST. No. 10	WEST. No. 8	STATIONS.	EAST No. 9	EAST No. 11
p. m.	a. m.		a. m.	p. m.
5 45	7 15	L Rockhill A	6 20	4 50
5 38	7 08	*Blacklog	6 27	4 57
5 30	7 00	*Cedar Rock	6 35	5 05
5 26	6 56	*Locke Vall'y	6 39	5 09
5 20	6 50	*Shade Gap Stair	6 45	5 15
		A Goshorn L		

All trains run daily except Sunday.

* Flag stations.

A. W. SIMS, Superintendent.

Union National Bank

OF HUNTINGDON.

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H. B. BRUMBAUGH, Vice President.
R. J. MATTERN, Cashier.

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New Diphtheria Cure.

A very interesting experiment in immunity has been made at the New York Infant asylum. In the county branch of this institution, containing about three hundred and fiifty children, diphtheria was epidemic in the months of September, October and November of 1894. Since that time, though the force of the epidemic has been abated, new cases have continued to appear every few days. Between January 1, 1895, and January 16 eleven cases occured. At this date antitoxine was injected into two hundred and twenty-five children, this including every child at the institution who had previously suffered from diphtheria. The result was most striking. Not a single case of diphtheria developed among the children until February 3, when one child was attacked. The mortality of diphtheria in thirty-nine hundred hospital cases treated during the four years preceding the introduction of antitoxine was 52 per cent. Of the first three hundred hospital cases of true diphtheria treated with antitoxine the mortality was but 26 per cent. There are included in these three hundred only cases in which the diphtheria bacillus was found. At the same time that these cases were treated by antitoxine in one hospital five hundred and twenty cases were treated in another without it, with a mortality of 60 per cent; showing that the results obtained by the antitoxine could not be explained by the fact that a milder type of disease was then prevailing. Even 26 per cent. seemed a high mortality, but it is to be remembered in reading these statistics that every case of diphtheria admitted to the hospital during a certain period was injected, no matter how far advanced the disease was or how hopeless the condition of the patient. The later reports from Paris are even more encouraging. In two hundred and thirty-one additional cases the mortality was but 14½ per cent; showing that with a better understanding of the antitoxine and greater skill in preparing it the results have been steadily improving. It is difficult to imagine the excitement which has been produced in Paris by this discovery. Not only the medical profession but the public have gone wild over it in true French fashion. The whole interest of the Pasteur institute is now centered in the production of the serum, and new hospital accommodations for diphtheria have been provided with every appliance for securing the very best results. The striking and immediate fall in the mortality in hospitals for diphtheria, from 40 to 50 per cent. to from 10 to 26 per cent. as in the reports given, is too marked to be accidental, especially when it has been noted in all parts of the world where the treatment has been tried. But after all has been said the personal observations of cases, even though this number is not large, is more convincing than any statistics. It is this which has made a convert of almost every observer to the new treatment.

The Languages of Humanity.

Almost one third of all humanity or about 400,000,000 people, speak the Chinese language. The Hindoo language and its various dialects are spoken by perhaps 125,000,000, the third place being accorded the English language, which is now used by less than 112,000,000 people. The Russian language comes fourth, 89,000,000 persons daily using it to the exclusion of all others. The German language is the audible expression of 57,000,000 human beings, and the Spanish of about 48,000,000. Among European languages French now takes fifth place, and when the languages of the world are considered it is the seventh in the category.

The Laws of Tempests.

Suppose a railroad train at first stationary. A traveler fires a shot toward some exterior object; it will require two seconds say for the ball to reach the object. Imagine next the train moving at the rate of thirty feet a second. The traveler aims at the object the instant he is opposite it; but the ball, in addition to the impulsion which he has communicated to it, preserves the general movement of the train, which in two seconds makes it travel laterally sixty feet. It will strike then at some distance beyond the object.

The rotation of the earth produces an effect of the same kind upon movements which occur on its surface. All the points of the globe turn together from the west to the east in twenty-four hours; but they all have in reality different rates of velocity according to the position which they occupy. At the poles the velocity is nothing; it increases regularly to the equator, where it reaches the enormus rate of 1,520 feet a second.

Let us take for consideration two places in our own country, Paris and Dunkirk. While the Parisian effected by the movement of the earth, passes through about 1,000 feet, the inhabitants of Dunkirk travel only 963 feet.

Let us imagine now at Paris a wind from the south, that is blowing toward Dunkirk, which is almost directly north from Paris. As Paris moves from west to east at the rate of 37 feet a second faster than does Dunkirk, the wind from the south at Paris will be like the ball fired from the moving train; it will be deviated toward the east, that is toward its right. From being a south wind, which it was at Paris, it will become a southwest wind; and it will reach Liege or Cologne instead of Dunkirk, which it would have reached had the earth been motionless. Thus all winds are turned from thier direction, and in the northern hemisphere this deviation is always toward the right while in the southern hemisphere it is toward the left.—*The Chautauquan.*

Privileges of Women.

As between man and woman the woman has much the best of it in law. The wife may leave the husband when ever she likes and may live by herself or go away with some other woman's husband, and no law can bring her back. But if it is the husband who deserts his wife the law is after him with a sharp stick, and he must keep on supporting her, even in cases where she has given some cause for his desertion. In most divorce suits the jury will find for the woman on general principles, because the average jury knows the average superiority of the average woman to the average man. If a woman jilts an admirer there is nothing for him but to swallow his pride or his love or his wrath and look for comfort elsewhere; but if a man jilts a woman she can go to court and collect $50,000 for breach of promise, and although women who resort to this way of making money are usually adventuresses the average jury is again on her side.

A man is responsible for his wife's debts, and she can go to the big shops and have silks, feathers and velvets sent home and compel him to pay for them, even though he has to subsist on peanuts for months after, but if he goes to buying cigars or sporting clothes or goes to theatres too often she can call the law in to stop him from squandering and not a penny of his debts is she liable for. A woman may be worth a million dollars and her husband may be earning $20 a week, and she can compel him to give her ten of it, while he cannot get a dollar from her.

This may be overdrawn, but we think that women will have to admit that, as a rule, men are disposed to treat them very handsomely. It is true that in former times woman was imposed upon and made to suffer the greatest injustice, but the up to date woman, the new woman, has very little to complain of in this direction. Men adore her and delight in granting privileges that they would not think of claiming for themselves, and which probably would not be given if claimed.

Novel Method of Securing Sleep.

I have seen a good many novel methods employed by mothers in order to put their babies to sleep," said Geo, L. Wann, of Trenton, N. J., but I think the strangest way of all is one which is prevalent in India, where the native mothers put their babies' head under a spout of water to send them to sleep and keep them quiet. I spent several months in that country not long ago, and witnessed this curious mode of treatment dozens of times every day. The water of the hill spring was so adjusted as to furnish a series of tiny spouts. Under each spout was a kind of earth pillow and a little trough to carry off water. The restless child was placed on the pillow in such a way that one of the spouts played directly on the top of its head, the water then passing away in the trough. I can testify that the process was most successful, and was seemingly highly enjoyed by the babies, who remained perfectly quiet under the spouts. The people asserted that the water did the children no harm, but on the contrary strengthened and benefited them. They seemed to think that if a child was not subjected to this treatment every day or two it would grow up weak-minded and good-for-nothing."—*Exchange.*

Reduced Rates to Decatur, Ills.

For the accommodations of persons who desire to attend the meeting of the German Baptists (Dunkards), to be held at Decatur, Ill., May 28 to June 8, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell from May 24 to June 1, inclusive, excursion tickets from all points on their system west of and including Baltimore, Lancaster, and Reading, and south of and including Sunbury, to Decatur and return, at *a single fare for the round trip.* Tickets will be good to return to starting point not later than July 9.

Specimen Cases.

S.H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis., was troubled with neuralgia and rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away and he was terribly reduced in health and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him. Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely Sold by B. O'Connor & Sons.

—MUSICAL COLLEGE.—Spring term opens May 6. The object of this schoo is to furnish instructions to all who take advantage for the least expenditure of money. It not only endeavors to inculcate the mere rudiments of music to both sexes, but will be found equally advantageous to students in every stage of proficiency. For catalogue, address, HENRY B. MOYER, Freeburg, Pa. Director.

A ROUGH SHAVE.

The Natives of Jamaica Use Broken Bottles for Razors.

The natives of Jamaica have no need to buy soap, for the woods with plants whose leaves and buds supply very well the place of that indispensable article. Among these is the soap tree, so called, though it is more a bush than a tree. Its bulb, when rubbed on wet clothes, makes a beautiful lather, which smells like common brown soap. The Jamaica negroes, some of them who are great dandies in thier way, make a soap out of cocoanut oil and home made lye; and a fine soap it is, smooth and fragrant. This cocoanut oil soap is used for shaving. When a man wishes to shave he starts out with his cocoanut-shell cup and his monkey-tail brush and bottle. It is never any trouble to find an empty bottle in Jamaica, even in the mountains. At least 20 generations of thirsty people have lived there, and have thrown away thier empty bottles. The man carries no mirror, because he has none to carry. Not one negro cabin in a dozen has a cheap looking-glass. But nature supplies the mirror as well as the soap. The man goes to a convenient pool in the mountain stream, where the water is still, and there is his mirror. He breaks his bottle on a stone and picks out a good sharp piece. Then he lathers his face profusely and begins to scrape away with his piece of glass, which works almost as well as a razor. The men rarely cut themselves in this operation. "At first," says a writer, "I trembled for them, but afterwards I tried the method myself, and soon became almost an expert at it."—*Pearson's Weekly.*

How the World Wags.

This is a peculiar world, remarks an exchange. One is struggling for justice, another is fleeing from it. One man is saving money to build a house and another is trying to sell his for less than it cost to build it. One man is spending all he can make in taking his girl to the theater and sending her flowers, with the hope of making her his wife, while his neighbor is spending what gold he has in getting a divorce. One man escapes all diseases that flesh is heir to and gets killed on the railroad. Another escapes with a scratch and dies with the whooping cough. One man stands off all his creditors and goes traveling, while another pays his debts and stays at home.

Chamberlain's Eye and Skin Ointment

Is unequalled for Eczema, Tetter, Salt-Rheum, Scald Head, Sore Nipples, Chapped Hands, Itching Piles, Burns, Frost Bites, Chronic Sore Eyes and Granulated Eye Lids. For sale by druggists at 25 cents per box.

TO HORSE OWNERS.

For putting a horse in a fine healthy condition try Dr. Cady's Condition Powders. They tone up the system, aid digestion, cure loss of appetite, relieve constipation, correct kidney disorders and destroy worms, giving new life to an old or over-worked horse. 25 cents per package. For sale by druggists.

—Persons who sympathize with the afflicted will rejoice with D. E. Carr of 1235 Harrison street, Kansas City. He is an old sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, but has not heretofore been troubled in this climate Last winter he went up to Wisconsin, and in consequence has had another attack. "It came upon me very acute and severe," he said. "My joints swelled and became inflamed; sore to touch or almost to look at. Upon the urgent request of my mother-in-law I tried Chamberlain's Pain Balm to reduce the swelling and ease the pain, and to my agreeable surprise, it did both. I have used three fifty-cent bottles and believe it to be the finest thing for rheumatism, pains and swelling extant. For sale by J. G. Gillam.

SUBSCRIBE for THE ITEM. $1.00 per year.

That Tired Feeling

It is remarkable how many people there are who have That Tired Feeling and seem to think it is of no importance or that nothing need be done for it. They would not be so careless if they realized how really serious the malady is. But they think or say "It will go off after a while."

We do not mean the legitimate weariness which all experience after a hard day's work, but that all-gone, worn-out feeling which is especially overpowering in the morning, when the body should be refreshed and ready for work. It is often only the forerunner of nervous prostration, with all the horrible suffering that term implies. That Tired Feeling and nervousness are sure indications of an impure and impoverished condition of the blood. The craving of the system for help can only be met by purifying the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the one great blood purifier. It expels all impurities, gives vitality and strength, regulates the digestion and makes the weak strong.

"In the spring I felt very much run down—no strength or appetite. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and my appetite improved and I did not have That Tired Feeling." H. R. SQUIRES, East Leverett, Massachusetts.

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Makes Pure Blood.

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IMPERIAL GRANUM

IT IS

★ THE BEST ★

FOOD

FOR NURSING MOTHERS, INFANTS AND CHILDREN

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W. L. DOUGLAS $3 SHOE IS THE BEST. FIT FOR A KING.

$5. CORDOVAN, FRENCH & ENAMELLED CALF.

$4. $3.50 FINE CALF & KANGAROO

$3.50 POLICE, 3 SOLES.

$2.50 $2. WORKINGMEN'S. EXTRA FINE.

$2. $1.75 BOYS' SCHOOL SHOES.

LADIES.

$3. $2.50 $2. $1.75 BEST DONGOLA.

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From $1 to $3 saved over other makes
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AFTER DINNER.

Big dinner last night?
It was, indeed.
Plenty to drink, too?
Well, I should say so.
Headache in consequence?
Oh, no.
How do you manage it?

Ripans • Tabule.

Will that do it?
Every time.

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25 CTS PISO'S CURE FOR CURES WHERE ALL ELSE FAILS. Best Cough Syrup. Tastes Good. Use in time. Sold by druggists. CONSUMPTION 25 CTS

Scalding and Freezing Milk to Ship.

Milk shipping bids fair to become a larger part of the dairy business, if the new Norwegian process of scalding and freezing before shipment finds favor in this country. About 500 pounds of the frozen milk is placed in a barrel made of white pine, and 500 pounds more of unfrozen milk is added. The barrel is filled so that there may be no churning in transit, and the milk, it is said, will keep sweet for a month. A company in Christiana, Norway, has made arrangements for taking milk all the year round from farmers in such quantities as will insure the company's delivering fifty tons a week of frozen milk in Manchester, Birmingham, Newcastle, Leeds, Hull and London. It is also proposed to established freezers in Ireland. The English public like the frozen milk and buy it eagerly, to the disgust of the local dealers who have hitherto had a monopoly.—Farm, Field and Fireside.

Verbal Curiosities.

There are two words in the whole range of the English language containing all the vowels in their regular order. They are abstemious and facetious. The following words each have them in irregular order: Authoritative, disadvantageous, encouraging, efficacious, instantaneous, importunate, mendacious, nefarious, pertinacious, sacreligious, simultaneous, tenacious, unintentional, unobjectionable, unequivocal, undiscoverable and vexatious. A search through the dictionary might bring several others to light. It is usually said that there are but seven nine-lettered monosyllabled words in English, viz: Scratched, stretched, scrunched, scranched, screeched, squelched and staunched.—Tid-Bits.

SYRUP OF FIGS

ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50 cent bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

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The "LINENE" are the Best and Most Economical Collars and Cuffs worn; they are made of fine cloth, both sides finished alike, and being reversible, one collar is equal to two of any other kind.

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SWEPT BY THE TORNADO

Scenes of Suffering and Ruin in the Storm's Track.

SCHOOL HOUSES DESTROYED.

Youthful Lives Crushed Out by the Cyclone That Devastated Sioux County, Iowa---Thrilling Story of Survivors---The Country Strewn With the Bodies of Domestic Animals.

Probably a hundred persons were killed by a cyclone that passed through Sioux County, Iowa, from southwest to northeast an hour before sunset. Half a score of prosperous little hamlets were touched by the flying storm and hundreds of farms were laid waste. The territory devastated is as rich and populous as any in Iowa, but the storm mainly kept clear of the railroad tracks and telegraph lines. A pitiful feature of the disaster was the number of youthful lives crushed out by the cruel wind. Four school houses near Sioux Centre were destroyed while school was in progress, and at each one from three to ten children were killed or injured. Many of the children were carried from a quarter to half a mile before they were dropped. Two little daughters of John Koster, a farmer, near Sioux Centre, were picked up as they were leaving the school house and dashed into a wire fence and both killed.

Two sons of C. H. Haggle, at the same school house, had their legs broken and received other fatal injuries. Mr. Haggle's house is near the school and, although he escaped, his daughter was fatally injured. The towns of Sioux Centre, Ireton, Orange City, Perkins, Doon, Hull, Sheldon, Alton, Ashton, Sibley and Lemars were almost entirely in the path of the cyclone. Fatalities were reported from Sioux Centre, Ireton, Orange City and Perkins.

The cyclone was followed by a furious wind and rain storm. Telegraph lines and railroad tracks were disabled. The fatalities in the various towns are estimated as follows: Sioux Centre, fifty dead; Perkins, forty dead; Doon, ten dead; Sibley, five dead.

No intelligent estimate of the damage inflicted can be made, but it will reach into the millions. A curious feature of the cyclone was the accompaniment of electric violence. Many deaths by lightning were reported. Numerous victims were found lodged in the trees, where they had been hurled by the storm and fatally injured. Two grown boys, who had come from a field near Alton at the approach of the storm, were injured while in the barnyard, one seriously and the other fatally.

Wires were completely stripped from the poles, and in some places the posts were all taken from the ground. Horses, cattle and vehicles were hurled through the air like chaff, and the country for three-quarters of a mile wide and many miles in length is entirely wrecked. Where fine residences had stood could be found nothing but a cellar hole and in some cases a few twisted timbers.

At Sioux Centre all the business houses were closed between 2 and 5 o'clock p. m., next day, and five funerals took place during that time.

Mayor Robie, of Sioux Centre, telegraphed to Sioux City for assistance, asserting that money, food and household supplies are urgently needed. It is estimated that $12,000 will be required to properly care for the sufferers. Fully one thousand families in the neighoorhood of Sioux Centre are destitute and homeless. A mass meeting was called by the Mayor and nearly $5000 in cash was raised. A quantity of food and supplies were donated.

The destruction of the school house where George Marsden was teaching furnishes a pathetic story. Nor a vestige of the building remained. Mr. Marsden was found some distance away, in a field. Two of his scholars were close beside him. Two little daughters of John Koster, pupils in the same school were found clinging to each other, covered with mud, tangled in a wire fence. The residence of Mr. Haggle, close to the school house, was swept away like a straw, and his eldest daughter, who was indoors when the storm struck it, was found in the branches of a tree nearby badly injured. All his other children were killed.

In the valley of death from Ireton to Sioux Centre, which nearly parallels the railroad track, there was left nothing but debris. Dead horses, cattle, sheep, chickens, articles of wearing apparel, portions of houses and barns, pieces of wagons and farming implements, and everything movable was scattered along the route. Around Sioux Centre forty farmers are homeless and ruined.

In the district around about the Haggle and Koster homesteads forty families are homeless and ruined. The same number is reported from Sioux Centre, and between Perkins and Ashton twenty-five families have nothing left.

Altogether 300 families are homeless as the result of the five minutes' destructive work of the cyclone. The average of the loss to each family is about $7000. It is thus seen that the financial loss is very large and cannot easily be repaired.

In many cases it will never be repaired by the present owners of the land, as several of them have already left the country. The injured aggregate 100 people.

Tornado in Texas.

A tornado passed over Denison, Texas. Houses were blown down and stock killed. The storm crossed Red River to the Indian Territory, making a swath through the forest. At Aubrey one house was demolished. Near Carrolton dwellings were removed from their foundations, and at Van Alstyne houses and barns were unroofed. A cyclone swept the country west of Paris, Texas. Half the town of Brookston is reported to be in ruins.

Destruction in Illinois.

The tail end of a tornado struck St. Charles, Ill. It blew down the walls of a deserted building in the Osgood block. Miss Hattie Church was instantly killed. Five other people were buried under the ruins.

Biggest Market in the Country.

Tearing down the old frame structure in Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, N. Y., has begun. The new market, to be of brick, and several of the new buildings are nearly completed. The whole market when finished will cover a larger area than any other market in the country. With 1,000,000 population, 1500 retail meat shops and over 3000 retail grocers, its success seems assured, as the retail dealers have been crossing the river and buying supplies in New York, but by purchasing in Brooklyn they will save from two to three hours, the time it takes to go to New York and return.

THE NEWS EPITOMIZED

Washington Items.

The contract for three sea-going torpedo boats was signed by Secretary Herbert and President Malster, of the Columbian Iron Works of Baltimore. The vessels are to be completed and delivered to the Government within fifteen months.

President Cleveland requested Civil Service Commissioner Lyman to hand in his resignation.

Senor Dupuy de Lome, the Spanish Minister to Washington, said that the commander of the Conde de Venadito had been rebuked for firing on the Allianca.

Secretary Herbert awarded the contract for completing the big Brooklyn dry dock to the lowest bidders, Thomas and Augustine Walsh, of New York, at $370,000.

Secretary Herbert has decided not to attend the Kiel Canal celebration on June 16, notwithstanding the special invitation which it is understood was extended to him by the German Government.

Domestic.

RECORD OF THE LEAGUE CLUBS.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.	Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per ct.
Pittsburg..	9	3	.75[illegible]	Chicago...	6	6	.500
Cleveland.	8	4	.66[illegible]	Cincinnati.	6	7	.462
Boston.....	6	3	.667	Philadel...	4	6	.400
Brooklyn..	5	4	.556	Louisville.	4	8	.333
Baltimore.	5	4	.556	Wash'ng'n.	3	6	.333
New York.	5	5	.500	St. Louis..	4	9	.308

Dr. Emile Hirart, of Plaquemine, La., and Mrs. S. P. Swain arrived at New Orleans and registered at a hotel as C. J. Smith and wife. Dr. Swain burst in a door and killed the man who was with his wife.

At Oakland, Cal., Thomas Thome, a shoemaker, stabbed his two daughters, one fatally, and then killed himself.

Two detachments of the Richmond Howitzers, the Monticello Guards, the Lynchburg Home Guards, the Roanoke Light Infantry and Roanoke Machine Works Guards went to Graham, Va., in anticipation of trouble at Pocahontas with the striking miners.

The Federal Court in West Virginia issued an injunction against the striking miners of the Flat Top region interfering with the United States mails or interstate traffic.

In New York City Cotton Broker John Boyle drew $32,000 of A. N. Selter & Co.'s funds and disappeared.

Grant Poore, a notorious outlaw, while on trial for larceny in Judge Mayes's court at Tazewell, Tenn., shot and killed Benjamin Carroll, a witness against him.

The Mayor of New York City requested the resignations of Police Commissioners Murray and Kerwin.

The Kings County Grand Jury indicted the Brooklyn Heights Trolley Railroad Company for manslaughter in the second degree for killing a woman.

Mrs. Dean Mix and her son Harry were instantly killed by lightning while standing in the doorway of their barn at Nashville, Mich. The barn was destroyed.

Ten thousand miners went on strike in the Pocahontas coal region of West Virginia.

The annual May Day labor parades and mass-meetings were held in various Eastern cities.

The new Belt Line tunnel in Baltimore, Md., was opened.

The third annual congress of the Sons of the American Revolution began in the Old South Meeting House, Boston, Mass.

The Appalachian Bank at Big Stone Gap, Va., has closed its doors. It was organized five years ago with $50,000 capital.

John Newton (colored) was killed near Yorkville, S. C., by Frank Moore, his twelve-year-old stepson. The boy gave himself up, saying that he killed Newton in self-defence and while protecting his mother.

James Young, janitor of the court house at Brazil, Ind., killed his wife at her mother's home, then returned to his room in the basement of the court house, called County Recorder Keyser to the speaking tube, bade him good-by and killed himself.

The United States cruiser Minneapolis from Key West arrived at Fortress Monroe, Va. She will undergo the necessary refitting at Norfolk to prepare her for the flagship of the North Atlantic Squadron. Her trial in the tropics is said to prove her the most efficient of cruisers.

Columbus Phelps shot and killed his half-brother, Henry Phelps, near Bowling Green, Ky., because he would not swear falsely for him.

The sixth colored person was lynched in Butler County, Alabama, for the murder of young Watts Murphy. Sheriff Bargaines found his body hanging to a tree. His name is not known.

There was a big raise in the price of wheat, believed to be due to a corner managed by P. D. Armour in Chicago.

Emil Furrer and John Notter were burned to death in one of the three barns owned by John Guyer, a farmer, near Milford, Conn.

At Dubuque, Iowa, Paying Teller Maurice Brown, of the Iowa Trust and Savings Bank, shot and seriously wounded Leonard Lees in the bank, after Lees had made an attempt to rob the institution of the day's funds.

Forest fires are again raging in that part of Wisconsin devastated last year, and homesteaders are fleeing to places of safety.

Foreign Notes.

Count Kalnoky, the Austrian Foreign Minister, has resigned.

Japan agreed to make concessions to Russia after the ratification of the treaty with China.

General Campos cabled Spain to send to Cuba 20,000 additional troops, and also hold 50,000 in readiness.

A Cabinet crisis has been precipitated in Hungary by the attack of the Premier, Baron Banffy, on the Papal Nuncio.

Queen Victoria returned to Windsor Castle from her trip to France. She is in excellent health.

Maximo Gomez has been proclaimed by the insurgents Dictator of the Island of Cuba.

There were a few May Day riots in Europe, but, as a rule, the day passed quietly.

Oscar Wilde will have to stand a new trial, the jury in London having failed to agree on a verdict.

The wedding of Lord William Beresford and the Dowager Duchess of Marlborough, nee Price, of Troy, N. Y., took place in London.

Admiral Saldanha da Gama, an insurgent leader, has won a victory over the Government troops in Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil.

The inhabitants of Laibach, Austria, were again panic stricken by a severe earthquake. Hundreds of people have again left their houses and are encamped around the town.

The Russian warship Penderaklia of the Black Sea fleet collided with and sank the Russian mail steamer Kotzebue near Takinhut lighthouse. Five men went down with the ship and were lost.

There was fighting in the streets of Rio Janeiro, Brazil, which was quickly suppressed. It was believed friends of ex-President Peixoto wanted to overthrow President Moraes.

PATRIOTIC DEDICATION.

The Washington Arch Formally Turned Over to New York City.

The Washington Arch dedicatory exercises in New York City elicited great popular enthusiasm. Grand stand tickets were distributed up to the capacity of the stands.

The programme for the day was the same as arranged and published for April 30th, when rain caused a postponement, except that the Second Brigade was absent.

The First Brigade formed at 2.30 on the west side of Fifth avenue, facing east, the right

WASHINGTON ARCH.

of each command resting as follows: Ninth Regiment on Fifty-first street, Twenty-second Regiment on Fifty-fourth street, Seventh Regiment on Fifty-seventh street, Twelfth Regiment on Sixty-first street, Seventy-first Regiment on Sixty-fourth street, Sixty-ninth Battalion on Sixty-sixth street, Eighth Battalion on Sixty-seventh street, First Battery on Sixty-ninth street, Second Battery on Seventieth street.

The First Naval Battalion formed with its right on Seventy-first street.

Each regiment and battalion, after the Commander-in-Chief had passed its front, moved to the east side of the avenue, and regained its place as soon as the reviewing party passed in rear. The command then formed in column and escorted the Commander-in-Chief to the arch, where it rested during the dedication ceremonies. The First Signal Corps acted as escort to General Fitzgerald, the Brigade Commander, and Squadron A were the escort of the Commander-in-Chief.

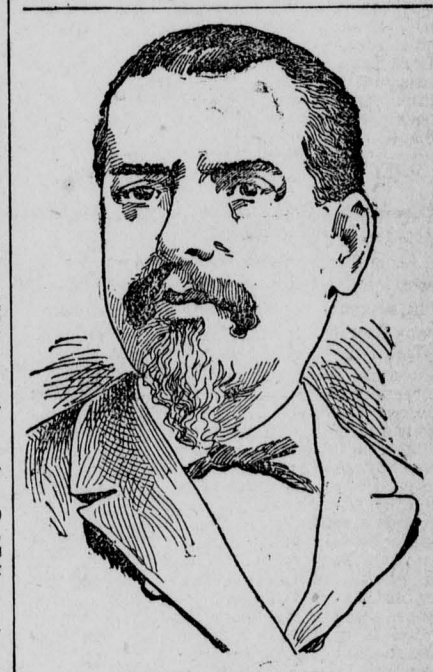
The ceremonies at the arch began at 3.45, on the arrival of Governor Levi P. Morton, of New York, and his staff, when Bishop Potter delivered an invocation. General Horace Porter made the oration, and Henry G. Marquand, Chairman of the committee having charge of the building of the arch, made a short address. William Rhinelander Stewart presented the key of the structure to the Mayor, who made a short speech and handed the key to the President of the Park Board, David H. King, Jr.

The exercises closed with the march of the militia through the arch, and the parade was then dismissed.

ECUADOR'S REVOLUTION.

The Revolutionary Leader is a Good Fighter and Has Financial Backing.

Recent advices from Ecuador state that a revolution has broken out. Its leader is General Aloy Alfaro. Of no man is Ecuador more afraid than of Alfaro. It was for his part in the revolution of 1885 that he was exiled to Nicaragua. He is said to be a



GENERAL ALOY ALFARO.
(Leader of the Revolutionary Forces in Ecuador.)

good fighter, and it is said that he has the financial backing of many prominent merchants in Guayaquil and Quito.

One of the feats that made Alfaro famous in the revolution of 1885 was the capture of a cruiser with almost five hundred men on board at Guayaquil. Alfaro's force numbered only seventy-five.

Should Alfaro succeed in ousting President Cordero, Senor Seminario will be put forward for the office.

DROWNED WHILE BOATING.

Four Persons Lose Their Lives at Detroit and Two at Mount Jackson, Va.

George H. Baugh, roller of the Baugh Forge Department of the Michigan Peninsular Car Works, was out with his wife and a male companion in a rowboat, at Detroit, Mich., when the boat capsized and all three went into the river just off Sandwich Point, on the Canadian side. Baugh and his wife were drowned. Their companion was rescued. Frank Connelly and John Moriarty, boys aged fourteen, were swimming in the river Rouge, south of Detroit. Connelly was taken with cramps. Moriarty jumped in to save him, but Connelly grasped him so hard that he was helpless, and both were drowned.

At Mt. Jackson, Va., Miss Birdie Neff and Miss Wyatt, a young school teacher of Charleston, W. Va., were drowned in the Shenandoah River. Accompanied by Charles Bowman, cashier of the Mt. Jackson National Bank, and another lady, they went boating. The boat struck a snag and capsized. Mr. Bowman seized the lady nearest him and swam with her to the shore. The others sank before he could return to their rescue.

ENGLAND IS APPEASED.

Nicaragua's Indemnity to Be Paid After the War Ships Withdraw.

SALVADOR TO THE RESCUE.

Guarantee Is Given That the Money Shall Be Remitted Within a Fortnight as Agreed—Final Settlement of the Controversy Between the Two Countries—Opening the Port of Corinto.

The Nicaraguan incident, growing out of the British occupation of Corinto, has been practically and happily settled, seemingly, through the good offices of the Salvadorean Minister to Great Britain and France, who arrived in London from Paris, and had an interview with Lord Kimberley, the British Foreign Secretary.

It is understand that Ambassador Bayard was present at this meeting, although the statement of Sir Edward Grey in the House of Commons that the United States had not suggested terms for an amicable settlement would indicate that Mr. Bayard was only present in a friendly capacity.

The conference between Lord Kimberley and Mr. Medina, the Minister from Salvador, resulted in a definite arrangement of terms for the settlement of the trouble at Corinto, the substance of which was immediately cabled to Secretary Gresham by Mr. Bayard.

In the despatch Mr. Bayard said that Great Britain had accepted the guarantee made by Salvador of the payment of the indemnity of $77,500 demanded by Great Britain, the payment to be made by Nicaragua in London within a fortnight, and the British Government agreeing that, as soon as Nicaragua confirmed this promise to pay and informed the British Admiral in charge of the naval forces at Corinto of that fact, the Admiral would be instructed to withdraw not only the force of marines which, under command of Captain French, now hold possession of the Custom House and other Government buildings at Corinto, but also to remove his war ships from the harbor.

The despatch from Mr. Bayard was received at the State Department, Washington, by Assistant Secretary Uhl, the Acting Secretary of State in the absence, through sickness, of Secretary Gresham.

The President was promptly advised of the receipt of the intelligence that a settlement of the Nicaragua difficulty was in prospect, and immediately drove to the White House, where Mr. Uhl joined him with a copy of the dispatch.

The Nicaraguan Minister to the United States, Dr. Guzman, is deeply gratified at the satisfactory termination of the serious dispute between his country and Great Britain. Dr. Guzman says there is no doubt that the Zelaya Administration will pay the indemnity in London within fifteen days if the British ships be immediately withdrawn.

A review of the successive steps which led to this result will show that Dr. Guzman telegraphed the Nicaraguan Government that it would be better to pay the idemnity and thus rid itself of the presence of the British war vessels, which were a source of great irritation to the people. He received a reply saying that Nicaragua would pay the indemnity in London in fifteen days if the British vessels were removed. Dr. Guzman communicated these facts to Secretary Gresham, who cabled them to Ambassador Bayard, coupled with a request that they be brought to the attention of Lord Kimberley. The other portions of the Secretary's despatch were not made public, but he is believed to have asked Mr Bayard to present the case so strongly as to secure Lord Kimberley's acquiescence. Lord Kimberley notified Mr. Bayard that Nicaragua's proposition would be accepted and thus terminated a difficulty which, had it been prolonged, might have led to serious results.

WILL RUN BY ELECTRIC POWER.

Locomotive of a New Type Completed at the Baldwin Works.

An electric locomotive of a new type has been completed at the Baldwin works at Philadelphia for the North American Company, which operates the property of the Oregon Transcontinental Company and an extensive street railway and electric lighting interest in Milwaukee. This locomotive is intended for special experimental work in handling heavy freight and for switching purposes. It resembles somewhat the ordinary consolidation type used for pulling freight in yard work. There are four pairs of drivers coupled together by connecting rods. The drivers are fifty-six inches in diameter, the end ones only being flanged. The motors, four in number and alternating in position, are of the "continental" iron-clad type. The motors are made for 800 volts at 225 revolutions, which equals sixty-five miles an hour when in motion. Each motor will give about 250-horse power, and there will be a constant drawbar pull of over 10,000 pounds.

Venezuela Honors President Monroe.

A popular subscription has been opened at Caracas, Venezuela, for the statue of President Monroe, to commemorate the Monroe Doctrine.

TURNEY DECLARED GOVERNOR.

End of the Gubernatorial Contest in Tennessee After Debate.

The Senate and House of Representatives of Tennessee met in joint convention at Nashville, and resumed the consideration of the contest between Peter Turney (Dem.) and Henry Clay Evans (Rep.) for the Governorship.

At the night session intense feeling was created during the speech of Senator Bates, who took the penitentiary corruption for a text.

The argument closed at 11.40 p. m., and the roll was called. The majority report presented by the investigating committee in favor of Turney was adopted, the vote being 71 to 57.

The announcement of the result was greeted by loud cheers by the Turney men, and cannon were fired on Capitol Hill.

Will Graduate in Calicoes.

The senior literary class of the Ann Arbor (Mich.) University had its cap and gown "swing out" at chapel exercises before an immense audience, which cheered loudly as over 100 of the class marched in with their mortar boards and sable robes. Slightly over half of these were "co-eds." The sensation of the day was caused by the circulation of a pledge among the "co-eds" in the class to graduate in calico or other cheap dress so as to subscribe the more liberally to the "co-ed" gymnasium fund.

GOMEZ IN CUBA.

A Fight Between the Spanish Regulars and the Insurgents.

Maximo Gomez, the famous soldier who took part in the last revolution in Cuba on the side of the Separatists, has landed in Cuba.

Spanish troops have been already dispatched to the scene to try to catch Gomez. Gomez is greatly feared by the Spaniards. He has been living on his plantation near Monte Christi, San Domingo.

GENERAL MAXIMO GOMEZ.
(Insurgent Commander-in-Chief, known as "The Terror.")

A column of Government troops under Colonel Copellos made an attack upon a band of Cuban insurgents, 700 strong, under command of the rebel leader Maceo, killing nine and wounding a large number of the revolutionists. The Government forces had two killed and five wounded. Eleven hundred Spanish troops arrived at Santa de Cuba on the steamship San Francisco. At the clubs, the cafes, and other places where Cubans meet, it is said that good men are leaving all the cities and towns of the eastern district to join the insurgents, and that Martinez Campos has not enough soldiers to put down the rebellion.

UNIQUE SPORTING CARNIVAL.

Phenomenal Prizes to Be Offered at the French Exhibition.

The sporting community is to be catered to on a lavish scale during the next French Exhibition. The big event does not take place until 1900, but the outlines are already well defined, and the Committee on Sporting has drafted a most attractive programme. The following details have been published:

"We are still some way off the great French Exhibition of 1900, but preparations for it have already been commenced, and among other projects which have been put more or less into concrete form, is one relating to the sporting department. A committee was appointed some time ago to draw up a scheme, and after deciding that the sporting section should be located in the large park to the east of Paris, known as the Bois de Vincennes, this committee has suggested that shooting prizes to the value of about $175,000 should be offered, of which $100,000 will be for rifle, revolver and target shooting, $40,000 for pigeon shooting, $20,000 for heavy ordnance, and $15,000 for bow and arrow and crossbow shooting. It has been decided that the regattas, for which liberal prizes will be offered, shall be held on the River Marne, which is close to the Bois de Vincennes, while bicycling, which is scarcely likely to have gone out of fashion in the five years' time, is not forgotten in the programme, the proposal being to set aside a sum of at least $50,000 for a series of twenty fixtures, most of which will take place on a Thursday (always a half holiday in France), and at which, in addition to regular races, there will be organized parades, notably of military cyclists of all nationalities.

"The Municipal Council of Paris has already provided an excellent cemented bicycle track a quarter of a mile in circumference at a cost of $18,000, and the committee suggests that this should be somewhat enlarged, and that stands accommodating five thousand spectators should be built. Nothing is said with regard to horse racing, doubtless because the committee presumes that the Jockey Club, the Steeplechase Society and all the conductors of the other meetings near the capital will take proper action, while the technical section of the sport—the display of sporting apparatus of every kind—will be included, of course, in the general plan of the exhibition itself; and there will, presumably, be international shows of live stock, as in 1878 and 1889."

Ships for Nicaragua.

President Cleveland, Secretary of State Gresham and Secretary of the Navy Herbert have taken official action with regard to the situation in Nicaragua. After several hours of consultation they decided to send three warships to Nicaraguan ports, ostensibly for the purpose of protecting American interests in the event of a conflict between the Nicaraguan forces and the British troops now in possession of Corinto. The Montgomery and Raleigh go to Bluefields and the Alert to San Juan del Sur.

Population of New York City.

The results of the police census of New York City show a total population of 1,849,866. The number of males is 925,810, and the number of females 924,556, so that the two sexes are almost equally represented. The work of collecting the figures occupied the policemen specially assigned to the duty for several weeks.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

"Buck" Ewing, Cincinnati's Captain and first baseman, appears to be anything but a back number yet.

Killen and Dwyer, of Pittsburg, are the first pitchers to be knocked out of the box.

Gleason seems to be the best conditioned pitcher in the Baltimore team.

The Louisville team, which has made a good start, is composed of young players.

Ex-League Umpire Lynch has signed with President P. T. Powers, to officiate in the Eastern League.

Catcher Jantzen has been released by Louisville. This indicates that Welsh will catch regular and that Pfeffer will remain at first base.

In most of the League cities the Mayor opened the season by pitching the first ball over the plate.

MARVELOUS ARMOR THIS.

Unprecedented Results of a Test at Indian Head Proving Ground.

There was a battle royal at the Indian Head proving ground near Washington between the biggest guns of the Navy and an eighteen-inch Harveyized steel plate, made by the Carnegie works, with wholly unprecedented results. After firing twice at the great piece of steel with a twelve-inch rifle without making any practical impression on it, the great "peacemaker," as the thirteen-inch gun is called, discharged its half-ton projectile point blank at the armor, and though driven bodily back into the sand bank supporting it, the plate survived.

Great interest has been manifested in the test, as it was practically a competition of the hitherto suspected Carnegie product and the uniformly successful Bethlehem manufacture. The Bethlehem Company furnished the eighteen-inch plate that passed the ordeal two weeks ago, and on this day the Carnegie armor was tested with exactly the same grade of shells, made in France for testing purposes, and all the conditions were made uniform. The plate was finished to size and cost about $20,000. It weighed 79,300 pounds, was sixteen feet 9½ inches long, and seven feet 5 13-16 inches wide, and was of tapering thickness, being eighteen inches thick at the top and extending four feet down, where the taper to eight inches thickness at the bottom began. It represented the second lot of 306 tons or ten plates, for the side armor of the battleship Oregon, nearly completed at San Francisco. The plate was attached to a backing of thirty-six inches of solid oak by twenty-six three-inch bolts, the entire structure being firmly anchored in a hillside about 100 yards from the muzzles of the gun battery.

Upon careful examination the ability of the plate to keep out the heaviest projectile was fully proved, by the fact that but one of the fastening bolts was damaged, and the other twenty-five would have held the plate in position on shipboard.

This plate is said to indicate that the fight between gun and armor, which has recently been rather one-sided in the gun's favor, is now about a tie, and that with the reforging process the armor may soon be invulnerable to any existing weapon.

MONTHLY TREASURY STATEMENT.

The April Expenditures Exceeded the Receipts by Nearly $9,000,000.

The monthly United States Treasury statement of receipts and expenditures was issued. The receipts for April were $24,247,836, against $22,692,364 in April, 1894. The expenditures for April were $32,990,676, against $32,072,836 in April, 1894. The receipts for the ten months of the current fiscal year are $5,000,000 greater than for the corresponding ten months of last year, and the expenditures are $6,000,000 less for the same time. Customs receipts have increased $7,000,000 over last year. Pension payments have increased $1,000,000 over the ten months of 1894, and interest payments on the public debt have increased $2,000,000 over the same period. This is because of the new bonds issued, aggregating $162,000,000.

During the month Government expenditures exceeded receipts by nearly $9,000,000, the National debt increased more than $9,000,000, the Treasury net cash balances decreased $7,000,000, and the gold reserve was increased $600,000, although the interest-bearing debt on account of the syndicate four per cent. loan operations increased about $2,500,000.

In detail the interest-being debt was increased $2,349,950, the net cash balance decreased $7,099,345, and the non-interest-bearing debt decreased $339,487, making in all a net increase in the debt of $9,109,808. The Treasury net cash balance stands at $180,817,916, and this includes a gold reserve of $91,247,144 or $600,837 more than on April 1.

MRS. PARNELL'S ASSAILANT.

The Reward for His Capture and Conviction Has Been Doubled.

The reward of $250 offered the first day by the county of Burlington, New Jersey, for the arrest of the assailant of Mrs. Delia T. S. Parnell, who was knocked down and robbed while returning to her home, "Ironsides," from Bordentown, has been doubled. Although she lingered at the point of death for several days after the outrage, now she has been declared out of danger by her physician.

MRS. DELIA T. S. PARNELL.

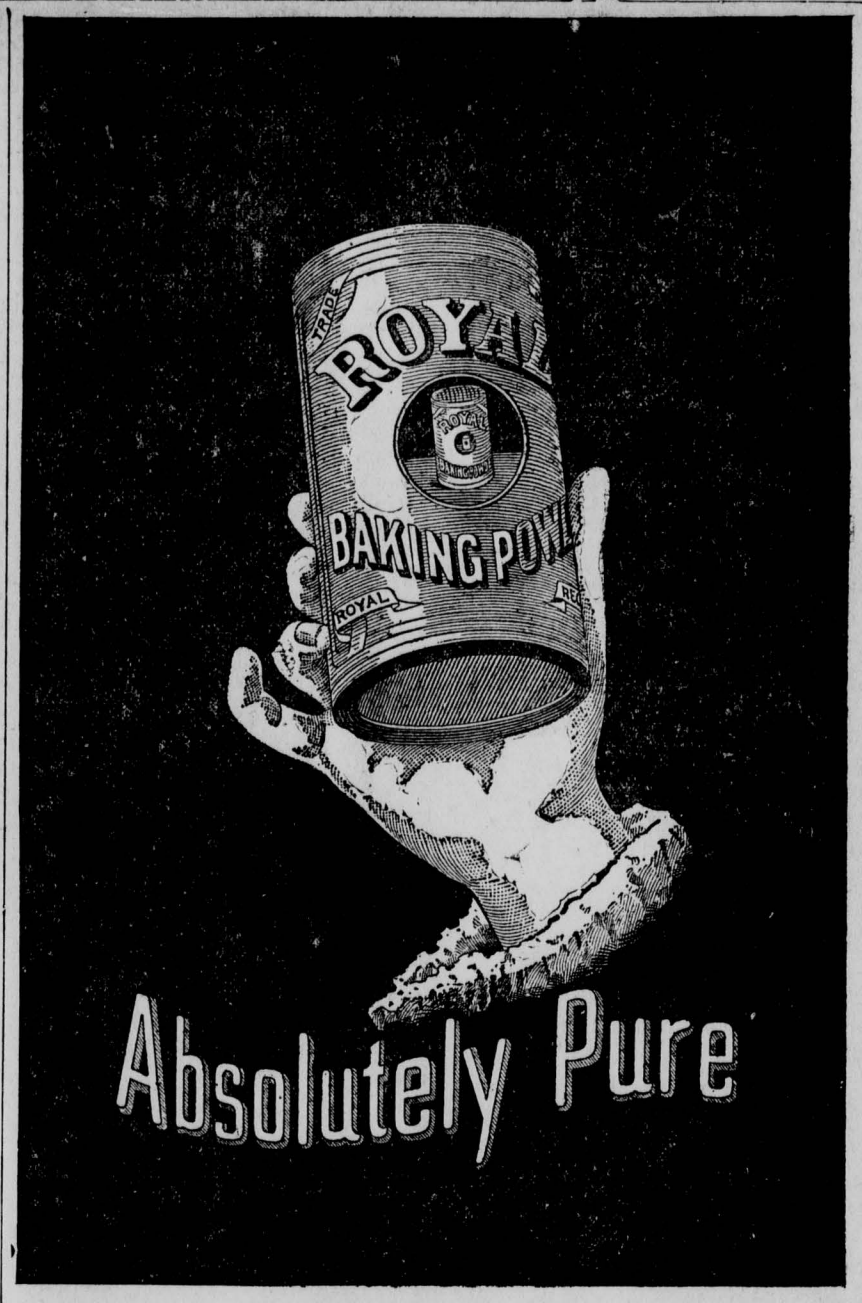
The mother of Charles Stewart Parnell, Mrs. Delia Tudor Stewart Parnell, is the daughter of Commodore Charles Stewart, who was the commander of the old Constitution, the frigate which fought her way into the hearts of the American people during the War of 1812. Miss Stewart was born in Philadelphia in 1816, and is now in her eightieth year. She was married to Henry Parnell, an Irish gentleman traveling for pleasure in America, in Grace Church, in New York City, May 13, 1855. Mr. Parnell died in 1879. His widow, to whom had been born six boys and as many girls, returned to America and entered upon the possession of her father's estate in Bordentown. Commodore Stewart died in 1869, leaving a small property. During her life in the United States Mrs. Parnell was active in political matters, making a number of speeches in favor of the Democratic nomination during the campaign of 1883, until failing health intervened. She has been an invalid for nearly eight years.

Tasso's Tri-Centenary.

The tri-centenary of the death of Torquato Tasso, the great Italian poet, who died April 25, 1595, was celebrated throughout Italy. In Rome there was a funeral mass at the Church of St. Onorfrio, where his remains are buried.

The Fatal Trolley.

The Brooklyn trolleys killed another man, making the total of the record up to date 110.



Absolutely Pure

A New Use for English Sparrows.

There is a use for English sparrows which the average American citizen of sporting proclivities has not so far discovered. It remains for the Chinese in the United States to direct attention to a novel purpose to which cock sparrows may be devoted somewhat in compensation for their otherwise useless existence. That John Chinaman somewhere, from some source inherited considerable sporting blood, though he may not cut much of a shine himself in a street brawl with urchins and sandlotters, is pretty generally known. That he has a wholesome respect for American justice is also a familiar fact. Cock-fighting is prohibited, dog-fighting likewise. So, in order to have just as much fun as he would at a cock or a dog fight, John has made experiments with cock sparrows, and the result is said completely to fill the measure of his happiness. The fighting sparrows are trained on the same principles as game cocks; their wings are clipped and their spurs are fitted to gaffs as keen as the point of a needle. They can soon be trained to make as good fighters as two Spanish roosters, and those who have witnessed an exhibition of this sort declare that, next to a rat-killing, no Chinaman will admit that anything can surpass in interest a cocking main between two educated sparrows.—Washington Post.

A Huge Jaguar.

Bear Sign Pete, an old Arizona hunter, shot a jaguar near Willow Springs, Arizona, recently. It weighed 250 pounds and had killed eight cattle. It was a heavy set, short legged, broad jawed animal. Its four canine teeth were over two inches in length, of scimeter shape, projecting below the lower jaw and above the lip on either side of the nose on the upper jaw.—San Francisco Chronicle,

London has a cooking school for sailors.

Unique Water Works.

Every prairie dog town has its well and every dog in town has the privilege of descending the winding passage to water as many times a day as he chooses. These wells are said to sometimes reach a depth of several hundred feet. I know of one which is eighty feet deep. A friend of mine, whose ranch is surrounded by prairie dog holes, dug a well to bed rock, and, not striking much water, he ran a tunnel along bed rock for some distance, and dug into a hole which he followed for a few feet further and struck a plentiful supply of water. The dogs had done the same as himself—bored down and drifted until water was found.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

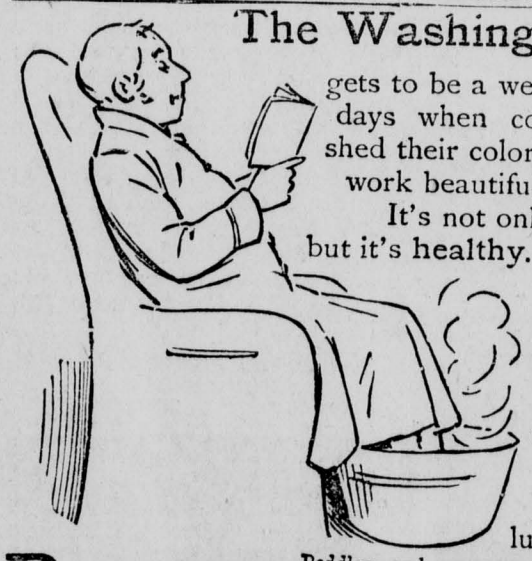
It is said that thirty tons of oleomargarine are sold every month in Salt Lake City, Utah.

Dr. PIERCE'S
FAVORITE
PRESCRIPTION
FOR
WEAK WOMEN.

On first introducing this world-famed medicine to the afflicted, and for many years thereafter, it was sold under a **Positive Guarantee** of giving entire satisfaction in every case for which it is recommended. So uniformly successful did it prove in curing the diseases, derangements and weaknesses of women that claims for the return of money paid for it were exceedingly rare. Since its manufacturers can now point to thousands of noted cures effected by it in every part of the land, they believe its past record a sufficient guarantee of its great value as a curative agent, therefore, they *now* rest its claims to the confidence of the afflicted *solely* upon that record. By all medicine dealers.

PENSION JOHN W. MORRIS, Washington, D. C. Successfully Prosecutes Claims. Late Principal Examiner U.S. Pension Bureau. 3 yrs in last war 15 adjudicating claims, atty since.

The Washing of the Feet



gets to be a weighty matter, in these days when colored stockings will shed their colors. Pearline does this work beautifully.

It's not only thoroughly effective, but it's healthy. Doctors recommend Pearline as a soak for rheumatism.

Try it in the bath. It will give you a new idea of cleanliness. Bathing with Pearline is a perfect luxury.

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled, if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 432 JAMES PYLE, New York.

The Pot Called the Kettle Black Because the Housewife Didn't Use
SAPOLIO

The Mapleton Item

I. N. SWOPE, - - Editor & Proprietor.

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THREE MONTHS,.....25

Entered at the Post Office at Mapleton Depot, Pa. as second-class matter.

MOUNT UNION.

Postmaster and Mrs. C. E. Hart spent Sunday with friends in Pittsburg.

L. F. Davis, druggist, of Curwensville, Pa., is visiting friends in town.

Mrs. M. C. Alexander is spending some time among friends in Black Log.

Druggist W. J. Oatman has removed to his new building on Division street

Mr. and Mrs. Jno. A. Gayton and son, of Lewistown, spent Sunday with friends in town.

Rev. C. W. Rishell, of Mahaffey, Pa., visited his mother in this place on Friday last.

Hon. J. S. Bare and C. M. Taylor, of Huntingdon, were Sunday visitors to this place.

The Logan base ball club will play the home team on the local grounds on Decoration day.

The weather recently has been very warm, the mercury registering nearly 90° in the shade.

The band received their new uniforms last week and will make their first appearance in them on Decoration day.

Mrs. E. Clark Fields, who has been on the sick list for several weeks past, suffered a serious relapse on Friday and is again confined to bed.

John Himes, Sr., and C. Bower Shaver have accepted positions on some large stone work in New Jersey and left for their work on Thursday last.

Col. Geo. W. Bain's lecture in the M. E. church on Monday evening was well attended and was fully up to expectations, as all the lecturer's efforts are. We hope he may be able to talk again to our people in the near future.

Geo. W. Deen, a solid and substantial citizen of this place, died at his residence on Water street on Sunday afternoon, after a protracted illness dating from an attack of the grippe several years ago, in his 59th year. The deceased was a resident of this place for many years and was an excellent business man. His mother, two brothers and two sisters survive him. The estate is valued at $50,000. The funeral took place from his late residence on Tuesday afternoon, Rev. Wm. Brill officiating.

CALVIN.

Farmers are busy planting corn.

Wheat and rye crop are up to the average.

Uncle George Mierly is poorly at this writing.

Philip Park has moved to Martin Smith's house.

E. M. Wright has been indisposed for a few days.

The Locust Grove school house is ready for brick work.

S. L. Glasgow recently purchased 60 acres off the west end of his father's farm.

One of our enterprising merchants, W. P. Wright, has placed a new sign in front of his store.

Miss Elda Coder, who has been visiting her aunt, Mrs. Mierly, of Alexandria, has returned home.

Quarterly meeting will be held at the M. E. church on the first and second of June. Children's meeting on the 9th of June.

James Edwards, of Nebraska, who has been visiting here abouts since September, expects to start Wednesday for his home.

Services in the M. E. church next Sunday as follows: Sunday school 9 A. M., preaching at 10.30 A. M., Epworth League 8 P. M.

The G. A. R. Post of Cassville have secured the services of W. F. D. Noble to deliver the address on the 30th. Rev. Noble is a Cassville boy and all will be glad to hear him.

—For whooping cough Chamberlain's Cough Remedy is excellent. By using it freely the disease is deprived of all dangerous consequences. There is no danger in giving the remedy to babies, as it contains nothing injurious. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by J. G. Gillam.

A New Rule Regarding Engines.

On May 1 a new rule went into effect on the Middle division, P. R. R., by which all passenger engines will have to do double duty. Now one engine is used by two men. By the new rule four different engineers will have charge of one engine. As an example, the engine used on Western express west, leaving at 11:45, will come east on Atlantic express, and instead of being housed up until 11:45 will be sent west on mail at 11:20 A. M., again come east on Mail express arriving at 10:20 P. M., and an hour later will go west again on Western express. This is done in order to allow a number of engines in the shops at one time to be overhauled. It is the desire of the company to place its motive power in the very best condition possible, and this will be the only way it can be done, without getting a supply of new engines, which would be rather expensive. It will be rather hard on the engines, but as the new rule will be in effect not longer than six weeks, the big "iron steeds" will be able to stand it. Closets have been provided for the engineer and fireman, and instead of keeping their supplies on the engines, as heretofore, they will be kept in the closets.—*Harrisburg Call.*

Reunion of Perry County People.

The following from the *Juniata Herald* will be of interest to the former residents of Perry county now living in this vicinity:

"The movement to have a grand reunion of Perry countians resident elsewhere on Perry's soil this summer has materialized. On Monday Superintendent Beck, of the Perry County railroad, was in Harrisburg and completed arrangements for a big reunion of Perry county people at Montebello park on Thursday, July 18. This promises to be the largest gathering of the kind ever held in Perry county, and will bring together many thousands of people from Harrisburg, Steelton, Middletown and the Cumberland valley, and from towns in nearby counties. The programme for the day will consist of band concerts, tennis tournaments, addresses by prominent speakers, dancing, etc. It will be a big day in the history of Perry county. Excellent accommodations will be afforded on the Pennsylvania and Perry County railroads.

Star Spangled Banner's Author.

Many interesting things about Francis Scott Key, the author of the Star Spangled Banuer, are contained in a pamphlet, which may be obtained free, from the Key Monument association of Frederick City, Maryland, by sending one two cent stamp for postage. This association is raising funds for a suitable monument to the poet, and they suggest that in the schools and everywhere, upon or before Flag Day (June 14), this subject be suitably recognized. Contributions, however small, are asked for. Every one who loves the flag ought to have some small share in building this monument. The Governor of Maryland has strongly endorsed the movement. The names of all the contributors will be preserved in the crypt of the monument, and published (without amount) in the history of the monument when completed.

Two Lives saved.

Mrs. Phoebe Thomas, of Junction City, Ill. was told by her doctors she had consumption and that there was no hope for her, but two bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery completely cured her and she says it saved her life. Mr. Thos. Eggers, 139 Florida St., San Francisco, suffered from a dreadful cold, approaching consumption, tried without result everything else then bought one bottle of Dr. King's New Discovery and in two weeks was cured. He is naturally thankful. It is such results, of which these are samples, that prove the wonderful efficacy of this medicine in coughs and colds. Free trial bottles at B. O'Connor & Sons'. Regular size 50c and $1.00

Two Stupendous Works.

The two greatest public works now in progress in the world are the trans-Siberian railroad, uniting Western Russia and all of Europe by rail with the Pacific Ocean, and the trans-Andean railroad, running upon the western side of South America, from Colombia, through Ecuador and Peru, to the capital of Chile, or even further south.

Mapleton Rifle Team.

Below will be found the score made by the members of the Mapleton rifle team at the last shoot—out of a possible 160 points. Distance 100 yards, off-hand:

Geo. Palmer,	135	Geo. Wharton,	119
Robt. Miller,	123	A. W. Swope,	104
Geo. W. Morgan,	132	A. Lamberson,	
J. G. Gillam,	131	John Shoop,	104
D. M. Cowher,	124	John Wharton,	82
Jacob H. Miller,			

School Report.

Following is the report of No. 2 school of Saltillo, Pa. for the eighth month ending May 3, 1895.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole attendance	14	12	26
Average "	12	11	23
Per cent. of "	96	90	93

Our stay here has certainly been a pleasant one, and we hope a profitable one.

The pupils presented me a beautiful, swing-rocking chair for which I thank them most heartily. They cannot realize how much I appreciate the gift. It was hard for us to say good-by, realizing as we did, that we may never all meet again. I want to thank my dear pupils for the kindness they have shown me, and for the interest, they have taken in the work. To the patrons and directors, I am, indeed, grateful for the courteous treatment they have given. I cannot close without saying God bless and prosper you in every good word and work.

C. M. ROSENBERRY, Teacher.

Eletric Bitters.

This remedy is becoming so well known and so popular as to need no special mention. All who have used Electric Bitters sing the same song of praise. A purer medicine does not exist and it is guaranteed to do all that is claimed. Electric Bitters will cure all diseases of the liver and kidneys, will remove pimples, boils, salt rheum and other affections caused by impure blood. Will drive malaria from the system and will prevent as well as cure all malarial fevers. For cure of headache, constipation and indigestion try Electric Bitters—entire satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Price 50c. and $1.00 at O'Connor & Sons'.

FOR RENT.—A good two-story Dwelling House in Mapleton borough, with 4 rooms and cellar. For particulars inquire at this office, or of A. W. Swope, Esq., Mapleton Depot, Pa. 4-3-tf.

FOR SALE.—Three good fresh Cows, with calves by their sides. For further information call on or address, K. W. Mierley, Cassville, Pa. 4-24-3t.

FOR RENT.—A cabinet maker and undertaker shop or store room. Good location. Inquire of MARSAALL YOCUM, Mapleton Depot, Pa.

CAUTION NOTICE.—I have left in possession of M. S. Bowman two horses, a wagon and one cow. All persons are hereby notified to not interfere with said property. 5-1 MRS. EVALINE WILSON.

CAUTION.—Notice is hereby given that I have given in charge of M. S. Bowman, of Union township, a cow, and all parties are cautioned to not meddle or interfere with her. W. T. BORING.
Union Twp., March 25, 1895.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
CHAS. STRATFORD.
Mount Union, April 3, 1895.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff of Huntingdon county subject to the rules of the Republican party, and I pledge myself to give active support to the ticket nominated.
G. D. WOOD.
Mapleton Borough, Feb. 20, 1895.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for sheriff of Huntingdon county subject to the usages of the Republican party. I pledge myself to give active support to the ticket nominated.
T. J. C. RIPPLE.
Rockhill Borough, Feb. 25, '95.

SHERIFF.—I hereby announce myself as a candidate for Sheriff of Huntingdon county, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention.
B. S. RUMBERGER.
Petersburg, April 10.

Facts Stranger Than Fiction.

Never before in the history of our business has there been a time when so much value could be obtained for so little money. The patronage given us in the past has enabled us to increase our line of goods. We have added a

FIRST-CLASS LINE OF DRY GOODS

Come and see our Cashmeres, Ginghams, Lawns, Ducks, Challies, Muslins and everything in the way of linings, stays, &c. A complete line of Buttons, Lace and Embroidery. We have an assortment of Men's dress and working Shirts, Overalls, odd Coats.

Our Grocery Department

is complete. Everyone likes good things to eat and you will not be disappointed when you come here for them. We guarantee our White Fish to be Spring-caught and full-weight package. We carry a complete line of Shelf Hardware, also Forks, Hoes, Shovels, Hay Forks, Pulleys, cross-cut Saws,

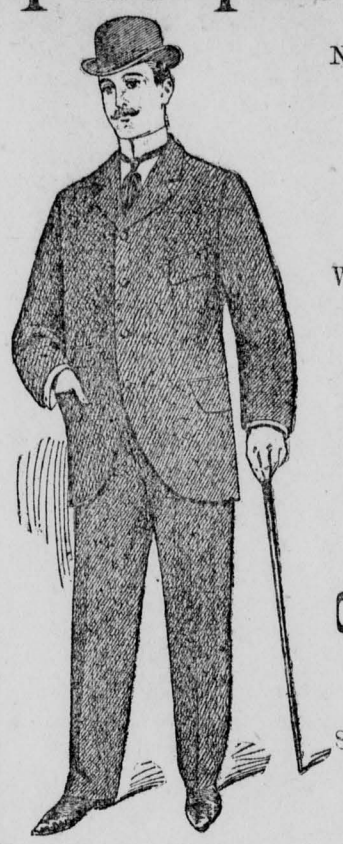
PAINTS, OILS, VARNISHES
QUEENSWARE, DRUGS

wall Brushes, Lime, etc. Our sales of Wall Paper are greater than ever before. Come and see us.

J. Q. HEATON,
CASSVILLE, PA.

Subscribe for the ITEM. $1.00 per year, in advance.

The Profit is Down



Never before have Fine Goods sold for lower prices than we are now making on our

Irresistible Bargains

We ask the privilege of selling you on the closest living margins the finest styles and qualities that money can buy in the line of

Men's and Boys' Clothing, Hats and Gents' Furnishing Goods.

....o....

Our Children's Departm't

IS A DELIGHT TO THE EYE TO BEHOLD.

Such magnificent styles and the assortments will satisfy the choicest buyers. And the most important is the low price we offer them for.

JUNIOR FAUNTLEROY REEFER SUITS

THE PRINCETON.

Are the most dressy and look the neatest on Children, ages 3 to 6. They are made up very fancy of durable material and prices are within reach of all.

Inspect the goods, compare the prices, and you will admit that we are offering THE OPPORTUNITY of the SEASON. Give us one chance to make you happy with

Beautiful Goods at BED ROCK Prices.

Economy, Comfort and Satisfaction

GO WITH EVERY PURCHASE.

Everything Marked in Plain Figures and Sold Strictly—One Price.

HAZLETT BROS.,

404 Penn Street, - Huntingdon, Pa.

CARPETS, CARPETS.

CARPETS.

We have such a good thing in Carpets that we wish all to know about it. We bought our Carpets 5 cents per yard, on an average, lower than any dealer can buy who buys less than one thousand rolls. How we accomplish this we shall explain to any one wishing to know. But we did it and now we are going to give our patrons the full advantage of this and much more. We can, therefore, sell Carpets from 5 cents to 15 cents per yard lower than others and propose to do so. We ask all persons throughout the county who are interested in Carpets to fully test the correctness of this claim. You will find an excellent line of all grades to select from. You will find more fine Carpets than ever before shown in this place, including Body Brussels, Wilton Velvets, Moquettes and Axminsters. You will be sure of having your rooms correctly fitted.

FURNITURE.

We have the largest and cheapest line we have ever shown.

LACE CURTAINS.

We have just added a fine line of the very latest things in Lace Curtains at up-to-date prices, which we think you will find much the lowest ever offered you.

STRAW MATTINGS.

The best value we have ever had. Nice jointless Matting at 13 cents per yard or $4.80 per roll.

WALL PAPER.

A beautiful line of strictly new designs. All old patterns were closed out at our reduction sale.

All the other lines we are accustomed to carry.

C. R. & W. B. McCarthy,

HUNTINGDON, - PENN'A.

Millinery Opening.

I will each week open the latest styles in New Millinery, just received from New York, for the

Spring and Summer

Season of 1895. Call and see them. Prices to suit all.

KATE COWHER,
MAPLETON DEPOT, PA.

WANTED—BARK AND WOOD. I will pay $5 per 2000 lbs. for Rock oak and $2.75 per gross ton for Black oak bark, delivered on wharf at Mapleton, bark to be new, dry and in good condition and to be delivered by July 15, 1895. I will also pay $4.75 per cubic cord for Lirn and Poplar Paper wood, delivered on wharf in good marketable condition. B. F. BAKER,
5-1-95-3t. Mapleton Depot, Pa.

FIRE INSURANCE.

I can give you Reliable Insurance at nett rates. Don't run the risk of losing your property without protection.

Insure Your (HOUSE, STABLE, FURNITURE.

Special Rates on Farm Property.

L. M. SPEER, Agt.
9-5-94.

COLUMBUS DENTAL ASSOCIATION.

BEST SET OF TEETH, $8.

DR. C. H. BOYER, Manager,
4-10-95. Fifth St., HUNTINGDON, PA.

The Mapleton Item.

Mapleton Depot, Pa., May 8, 1895

LOCAL NOTES.

—Court next week.

—Rev. Joseph Gray will preach in the M. E. church next Sunday evening.

—Duane Hicks cut his left hand a few days ago while attempting to cut wood.

—John Dougherty and family, of Altoona, were guests of J. C. Griffin's family over Sunday.

—Mrs. Ada Gathers and children, of Altoona, are visiting her parents and friends in this place.

—Nine new passenger engines of a new and improved class are being built in the Altoona shops.

—All uniformed employees of the Pennsylvania railroad donned their summer uniforms Thursday.

—Charles Garrett was hanged at Lebanon yesterday for the murder of his wife at that place in September last.

—A. B. Gillam has received some new goods and is still receiving more. Read his new advertisement in another column.

—M. S. Bollinger, wife and children, of Huntingdon, visited relatives and friends in Mapleton during the past week.

—Rev. Wm. Brill, of Mount Union, accompanied by Rev. Croissant, of Washington, D. C., called upon a few friends in Mapleton on Monday.

—Commencing May 2, 1895, Cecil county, Maryland, will not contain a licensed saloon for four years. Verily, the cause of prohibition is marching on.

—The water in the Juniata isn't milk warm by any means but a number of small boys who indulged in a swim last Sunday east of town pronounced it "just right."

—A. W. Greenwood, for some years the master mechanic of the East Broad Top railroad, has been appointed acting superintendent of that corporation, vice Col. Sims, deceased.

—Steel rails, we are informed, will be laid at once on the extension of the T. V. R. R. from East Waterford to Blair's Mills, Huntingdon county.—Mifflintown *Democrat and Register*.

—Harry Corbin Post, No. 200, G. A. R., is making arrangements for the proper observance of Memorial day at this place. The program will probably be completed next week.

—Amos Megahan, one of the oldest citizens of the county, died at his home in McConnellstown on Friday last. He was aged 89 years. Four daughters and three sons survive him.

—The irrepressible "Rev." Scott Wilson will shortly commence the publication of a new Blair county paper to be known as "*Sand.*" It will be founded on the ruins of the defunct *Gatling Gun*.

—Word has been received here of the death at Alexis, Ill., last Friday, of Miss Mattie Postlethwaite, daughter of J. C. Postlethwaite, formerly of Henderson township. Deceased was aged about 40 years.

—The fifth convention of the Juniata District Epworth League will be held at Lewistown Tuesday and Wednesday, May 21 and 22. A good programe has been prepared and an enjoyable time is anticipated.

—Ross Wicks, a young man well known to many Mapleton people left New York last Saturday for Great Britian, where he will engage in lecturing. His first engagement is at Cork, Irelnad, on the 13th inst.

—A lady at Tooleys, La., was very sick with bilious colic when M. C. Tisler, a prominent merchant of the town gave her a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. He says she was well in forty minutes after taking the first dose. For sale by J. G. GILLAM.

—A few of our people listened to the lecture delivered in the Mount Union M. E. church last Monday evening by Col. Geo. W. Bain, of Kentucky. The subject was "A Journey to the Golden Gate." It was a fine lecture.

—Rev. D. H. Campbell will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning. The regular time for service next Sunday was in the evening but the change in time has been made by the pastor.

—There being no money in sight from the defendants the Perry county treasury is to be called on to pay the costs in the case of the commonwealth against Sponsler and Jenkin, the owners of the Perry county bank. These amount to $1,458.

—Mrs. Theodore Kelley and children Saturday went to Huntingdon to spend a few days with friends. On Sunday Dale, a four year old son, was struck above one of the eyes with a stone thrown by an older Huntingdon boy. An ugly gash was cut in his forehead.

—I have just returned from Philadelphia with a full line of general merchandise adapted to the wants of the people of this community. Never before could so much be bought with so little money as at this time. We invite you to inspect our stock. J. G. GILLAM.

—Jacob E. Fisher, of Hagerstown, Md., has two cartridge boxes, two cap boxes, a belt, two sabres, and an old gun from the old United States armory at Harper's Ferry. He purchased the relics at a public sale on the John Brown farm, near Harper's Ferry, about a year ago.

—The hot wave struck this section very forcibly last Sunday and cases of spring fever were numerous. This has been a very remarkable spring. The proverbial April showers failed to materialize and since the latter part of March there has not been a thunder storm.

—The band association of Central Pennsylvania will hold a tournament in Philipsburg on Thursday and Friday, June 20th and 21st. A citizens committee has been appointed to make arrangements for the affair. Races and other athietic sports will be added to the musician's program.

—Foster says: Brilliant auroras in May will probably be observed near the 4th, 19th and 31st, and the severest storms about the same dates. Heaviest rains will occur from 15th to 25th, principally in the southeastern states. Frost in the northern states about 6th to 9th and 17th to 19th.

—The Congressional apportionment bill gives one new member to Philadelphia and one to Alleghany county. Unimportant changes are made in two districts in the western part of the State, but otherwise the districts will remain as they are. The district to which Huntingdon county belongs is unchanged.

—The ordinance of baptism by immersion was administered to five candidates by Rev. B. J. Hummel in the Pennsylvania railroad dam near R. C. Fields' residence last Sunday evening. Those immersed were George Buchanan and wife, Mrs. David Hutchison, Miss Lillie McNerland and Miss Lizzie McMullin.

—Last Monday evening was the time for the regular monthly meeting of the borough school board. Owing to the fact that some of the affairs of the fiscal year have not been closed up the meeting was adjourned until Friday, May 17th, by which time it is hoped the collector will be able to report all school taxes for 1894-5 fully paid.

—The case of Mrs. Peters vs. the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad company was settled last week without going to trial, the company agreeing to pay the plaintiff $8,500, the costs and doctor's bill. Mrs. Peters had sued for $20,000 damages for injuries received at Snow Shoe intersection by being struck by the pay train about one year ago.

—The *Valley Spirit* of April 25th, says: The remains of the South Penn. railroad, which at one time promised to help make the northern end of Franklin blossom as a rose, are now nearly all gathered in this county. There are a quantity of uncompleted tunnels in Lurgan and Fannett townships and big banks of earth and numerous cuts along a winding route and this week there was brought to Chambersburg the office furniture from the headquarters in Harrisburg. It is suggested that the relics be collected in one place and exibited as a contribution to the "might have beens."

—H. S. Green, the young man who lost a limb in the railroad yard at Huntingdon last week, and who is now an inmate of the hospital, is getting along nicely. A peculiarity of the accident not noted at the time of its occurrence was that the shoe on the foot of the limb that was crushed and amputated was uninjured and intact, while that on the other foot was literally torn to shreds without injury to either the foot or limb. This is a singular thing often noticed upon persons who have been injured on the railroad, but we have never heard it explained.—Altoona *Times*.

—The Harrisburg *Telegraph* says: Colonel George Shrom, of the Newport *Ledger*, is proud of the resources of Perry county. The latest industry developed near Newport is shad fishtng, and that it is a success was proved to-day when Colonel Shrom brought into the *Telegraph* office a magnificent Juniata shad, one of a dozen caught this morning.

—I. N. Foust, of this place, has come in possession of a copy of the will of his grandfather, George Foust, dated on the 19th of July, 1823, in the township of Shirley, this county. The document was written by Richard Smith, Register, in a good round hand, and is still very legible, notwithstanding it is nearly 72 years old. Mr. Foust prizes the paper very highly.—*News*.

—All kind of work is finely progressing on the new M. E. church, and the membership fully expect to dedicate the edifice on June 30th. Bishop Foster, of Minneapolis, will preach the dedicatory sermon in the morning and Dr. George E. Reed, president of Dickinson college, will officiate in the evening. Chaplain McCabe will have charge of the finances. Prominent laymen will also be present to take part in the speaking, including General Patton, of Curwensville, and possibly Governor Hastings.—*Globe*.

—Farmers are warned against wheat swindlers who are said to be working in the eastern part of the State, and are liable to drop among you at any time. They are canvassing with a fine grade of wheat, which they allege will yield an average of 50 bushels to the acre. The grains are larger and there are more of them on the stock. You will be required to sign a contract to let the agent have half your crop, and if he dosen't get your farm you will be in great luck. This is the old Giddings Oats swindle renewed under a new name.

That Fast Run.

Says the Pittsburg *Sunday Post*: The official report of the recent fast run made on the Camden and Atlantic division of the Pennsylvania railroad shows that the New York Central must surrender the world's record for fast time. The best run ever made on the Central was on November 8, 1892, when the 52 miles between Syracuse and Utica were covered in 46 minutes, or at the rate of 67.38 miles an hour. The fast train on the Pennsylvania ran 49.8 miles in 37½ minutes, or at the rate of 69.7 miles per hour. The fast time on the Central was made on a favorable stretch of track, where there are few curves or grades, while on the Camden and Atlantic, where the Pennsylvania broke the world's record, there are a number of bad reverse curves and two grades of about 26 feet to the mile. The train consisted of the engine and one combined express and passenger car, and in this respect there was an advantage over the New York Central's fast train, which was made up of four heavy cars. The engine which made the great Pennsylvania record was not a special one, but the ordinary class P passenger locomotive, such as is used in regular service on the eastern divisions. These engines have cylinders 19 by 24 inches, driving wheels 78 inches, and weigh in working order about 122,500 pounds. The officials of the Camden and Atlantic say that it would be possible to make the run at the rate of 75 miles an hour with this same engine and train.

It Was a Case of Worms.

A Huntingdon dispatch to the Altoona *Tribune* says: "For a year or more Mr. Stewart Allen, draft clerk and general utility man at the First National bank has been subject to severe pains in the stomach, sometimes almost to prostration; but he could never define the cause, neither could he get relief. About ten days ago while lying on a couch, he was overcome with a choking spell and during the subsequent fit of conghing something came partially up into his mouth. He endeavored to reach it with his fingers but the object slipped down his throat again. The other day in another fit of coughing, the occurrence was repeated, but this time Mr. Allen succeeded in grasping his interior tormentor, and to his amazement out came a worm, not unlike a fishing worm, at least twelve inches in length. The relief was wonderful, and he has felt improved since then. He still has occasional pains in the stomach and is now using medicine to rid himself of other undesirable companions if he has any such tenants.

Reunion of the Fifty-Third at Williamsburg.

Arrangements are now being made for the annual reunion of company C. Fifty-third regiment, Pennsylvania volunteers, which will be held at Williamsburg on Friday, June 7. This company was recruited by Captain J. H. Wintrode, of Marklesburg, in the fall of 1861, and the members were mostly residents of the counties of Blair and Huntingdon. The Fifty-third was not only one of the 300 regiments that Colonel Fox in his valuable statistical history refers to as the 300 fighting regiments, by reason of their having done most of the fighting in the war for the union, but was one of the forty-five that had 200 or more men killed in action. The Fifty-third is the regiment that led the great charge of Hancock's division on Mary's Hights and left its dead nearer the fatal stone wall than any of the many commands that attempted to climb those heights. It was also one of the five regiments composing Brook's brigade that made the memorable charge through the Wheat Field on July 2 1863, at Gettysburg, where its casualties numbered over 60 per cent. of the effective force carried into action.

An invitation to attend and participate in the reunion is extended to all the surviving members as well as to their families and the families and friends of diceased members. A royal good time is expected. The citizens at Williamsburg and vicinity are arranging to extend to the old boys a generous welcome and will leave nothing undone to make the occasion one long to be remembered by all who may attend.

Reduced Rates to Denver, Col., via Pennsylvania Railroad.

For the accommodation of persons who desire to visit Colorado on the occasion of the meeting of the National Educational Association, at Denver, Col., July 5 to 12, the Pennsylvania Railroad company will sell excursion tickets on July 3, 4, and 5, to Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, and Pueblo, at *the extremely low rate* of $50.75 from New York, $49.25 from Philadelphia, $47.50 from Baltimore and Washington, $47.25 from Harrisburg; proportionate rates from other points.

These tickets will be good for return passage from Colorado points on July 12, 13, 14, and 15, with an extension until September 1, if desired.

A special train of Pulman Buffet Sleeping cars will be run, leaving New York at 10.10 A. M., July 4, stopping at prominent intermediate points, and arriving at Denver on the afternoon of July 6.

This affords a grand opportunity for a trip to the world-renowned Rocky Mountain resorts in Colorado at a comparativly small cost.

Reduced Rates to Philadelphia via Pennsylvania Railroad.

On the occasion of the dedication of the Odd Fellows' Temple at Philadelphia, May 21, 1895, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell, on May 20 and 21, excursion tickets to Philadelphia and return from all points on its system east of Pittsburg and Erie, north of Quantico and south of Canandaigua, inclusive *at a single fare for the round trip*, with minimum rate of fifty cents. Tickets will be good for return passage until May 23 inclusive.

This rate is open to the public, and offers an excellent opportunity for a visit to Philadelphia at a very small cost.

Fast and frequent express trains run from Philadelphia to all principle New Jersey seashore resorts.

Bucklen's Arnica Salve.

The best salve in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Soress Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refunded Price 25 cents per box. For sale by B. O'Connor & Sons.

Matchless Values!

Do you know our prices are ROCK BOTTOM, and goods first-class (no auction trash). Our Dry Goods department this year will be complete in the line of staples. I will continue to sell that well-krown brand Lawrence L L, 4 4 unbleached muslin at 4 cents—elsewhere 6 and 7 cents. I carry a line of

Hats and Caps,

Notions & Groceries.

I will make a specialty this season of Lake Fish and our prices will be extremely low for first-class stock. (Fish are higher than last season.(Solicititing a share of your patronage, we are,

Yours Respectfully,

J. L. HOUCK,

CASSVILLE, - PA.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

SPRINGIS HERE!

Some of our New Goods are here, and some are on the way. They will be here this week.

Every Department Will Be Full

and you will have an excellent opportunity to secure bargains. Look out for next week.

A. B. Gillam.

A Happy New Year.

Where there is plenty there is generally happiness.

THOSE PEOPLE have the most who get the most for each dollar they spend judiciously.

Your dollar will go farthest at our store. Our stock and assortment are purchased with a view to please our customers. Trade with us.

B. O'CONNOR & SONS

Come Back, Dear Day!

Come back, Dear Days!
Across the space
Bereft of cheer, your steps retrace,
And gliding down the yielding air
Like winged sunbeams bright and fair,
Smile once again on souls oppressed,
And all life's pulses thrill with rest,
Dear vanished Days!

Come back, Dear Day!
So long and drear
The shadowy years since you were here,
And morning beams have died away
'Neath sombre skies—like souls astray.
Our lonely lives are all unblest
Of the dear joys we love the best,
Come back, Dear Day!

Come back, Dear Days!
And with us stay,
And bring such rest—in the old way:
Some echoes of your song's refrain
Dissolves in dreamy calm again—
Our scattered roses pray restore,
That we may prize lost petals more.
No more to ask—save only this,
The sunlight of life's vanished bliss,
Dear days! Come back,
—Boston Courier.

WEAVING RAG CARPETS.

BY HELEN FOREST GRAVES.

"Two weeks—two whole weeks!" said Sabina Gray. "How shall I ever pass them away?"

Sabina Gray was emphatically a working woman. For three years she had sat behind the cashier's desk at a great lace-and-ribbon store on Chestnut street, making change, adding up long rows of figures, deciding whether this coin were spurious or that bank counterfeit, balancing her books every night as precisely as if it were to be her last, and commencing anew every morning as regularaly as the clock struck eight—until, one sultry afternoon the battalions of figures seemed to reel and grow dim before her eyes, and they carried her home in a dead faint, to the breathless horror of her mother, her consumptive brother, and the two sisters who taught school and spent all their wages in gay clothes.

"She must have change of air," said the doctor, "and rest—entire rest—from her duties!"

"Bless me!" said poor Mrs. Gray, "And we with only two dollars left, after the rent is paid and the grocer's bill is settled!"

"And it will never do for Sabina to give up her situation, when we need her salary so much," said Elinor, the eldest of the school-teaching pair, who had just bought an imitation necklace.

"Of course, it is out of the question," said Belinda, the second girl, who was saving up for a silk gown.

"Very well," said the doctor, brusquely. "In that case, you may as well order her coffin at once!"

And he went out with small ceremony.

"Horrid, heartless bear!" said Elinor.

"Doctors never do have any nerves!" said Belinda.

But the little, consumptive lad had tied his faded handkerchief around his neck, pulled his cap over his ears, and went down to Mechlin & Marabout's to tell his simple story.

"If you would please let her off for a few days, sir," said he to the head man; "Because the doctor says that she must have rest, and I don't think she will have the courage to ask you herself."

The head man, although he looked so bearded and majestic that Bobby's heart sank within him, had yet a kind heart.

"You are a good boy," said he. "Yes—tell Miss Gray that she can have two 'weeks—her salary to go on just the same—from Monday next."

And Bobby sped home, like an arrow out of a bow, to tell the good news.

The next question was, where was Sabina to go? Hotels, fashionable resorts, crowded boarding-houses were out of the question for an individual of her slender means.

"There's Cousin Alyssa Streeter has an elegant cottage at Long Branch," said Mrs. Gray. "She used often to spend six weeks at a time with me when we were girls together and my father was a well-to-do farmer. I will write to her. She will be glad to receive you."

"But mother," said Sabina, her pale cheek flushing up, "I have never seen her."

"What difference does that make?" said kind Mrs. Gray, who believed that all the world was as true and loyal as herself.

"She married a rich New York Broker," said Miss Elinor. "I often wondered that she did not invite us there."

"And she has got a rich son," added Beldina, "Maria Middelton saw him once. A perfect Adonis!" I say, Ina, how I wish I could go with you!"

Mrs. Gray wrote; and after aome delay, in which two of the precious vacation-days were lost, a brief and rather frigid note came back. Mrs. Streeter regretted to hear of the ill-health of her cousin's daughter, regretted still more that her house was full of guests at present, but would endeavor to find a room somewhere for Miss Gray, if it was absolutely necessary (these last words were underlined) that she must come at this particular time.

Sabina made a little grimace, as she read the letter which her mother hander her.

"Must I go, mother?" said she.

"I don't see that there is any choice left for you," said Mrs. Gray, sadly.

"It will be the worst dose of medicine I have ever taken yet," said Sabina.

So she started with her little traveling-bag and the blue lined bonnet that made her face look like a newly-blossomed violet, so sweet, and fresh, and innocent. But instead of taking her ticket for Long Branch, she bought one for Mauch Chunk instead.

For there in the leafy wilderness that skirts the beautiful Lehigh River, lived an old Aunt Mehetable Cooper, who wove rag carpets for a living.

In the family discussions, no one had mentioned Aunt Mehetable. She was old and she was poor.; but in her secret heart, Sabina felt that she woud rather go to Aunt Mehetable, in her one storied farm house, than to share the elegance of Mrs. Streeter's Queen Anne cottage at Long Branch.

"I will write to mamma when I get there," she thought. "I know Aunt Hetty lost a daughter once and perhaps that will make her none the less glad to see me; and perhaps I can help her about her carpets; and I know there used to be such lovely wild-flowers in the woods around the Lehigh River.

"Well, I am beat!" was Aunt Hetty's characteristic ejaculation, as her grandniece came up the path through the woods, her belt stuck full of ferns and wild-flowers. "Why it's Mary Gray's darter, Sabiny, uin't it? I knew you by your blue eyes, and the way you smilled at me."

"I've come to visit you, Aunt Hetty," said Sabina,

"You're as welcome as flowers in May," said Aunt Hetty—"that is, if you can sleep on the caliky lounge in my bed-room, because I've got a boarder—a city young man. Come out here for three weeks to fish."

"Oh!" said Sabina.

"But he's real pleasant," added Aunt Hetty. "No more trouble than a chicken. His name is—Bless me! here he comes now. Adam this is Sabiny Gray. Sabiny, this is my boarder."

Sabina had been half-inclined to be vexed at the idea of this delicious solitude being invaded by anyone save herself, but one glance at the handsome, frank face of Mr. Adam disarmed her; and they were presently the best of friends, chatting away on the doorstep, while Aunt Hetty baked biscut, set forth a comb of new honey, and produced a dish of wild strawberries whose fragrance perfumed the whole room, and broiled some delicious spring chickens of her own raising.

And after tea, Aunt Hetty took Sabina out to the shed to see the carpet loom, where the bright-colored rags glowed like sections of a kaleidoscope.

"Why don't you lock the door, Aunt Hetty?" said Sabina.

"La, child!" said the old woman. "What should I lock it for? Nobody comes here but artists to sketch the old house—they won't wait until I get the ruins off the north chimney fixed up again—and neighbors to see about jobs of carpet-weavin'. I've a deal of time to work since Adam came. He milks for me every night, and brings home the cattle, besides keeping me in fresh fish all the time. He lights the fire for me, too, of a morning, and fills the kettle and brings in wood for all day."

"Oh!" thought Sabina. "Mr. Adam is a poor young man, is he, working for his board? Well, I'm a poor young woman, and I must do the same. Well, Aunt Hetty," she said, cherrily, "I'll cook the dinner for you to-morrow, and sweep the house, and you must teach me to weave rag carpet."

"La, me, Sabina, that aren't no way to treat company!" said Aunt Hetty "You're here to go walkin,' and gather posies, and freshen up those white cheeks of yours a bit."

"Yes, Aunt Hetty, I know," said Sabina, coaxingly, "but I would rather help you a little, too—just a little."

So the next day she tied one of Aunt Hetty's gigantic checked aprons around her, and cooked the glistening spotted trout which Mr. Adam brought home; and afterward she washed the dishes and wove half a yard in a red-and-blue rag carpet which chanced to be on the loom before she went walking.

"It is such a wild, lonely life!" she said to herself. "I should like to weave rag carpets always."

She lost her way in the woods' of course: but what cared she for that? It was only to follow the blue windings of the River Lehigh till she reached home, and, before she was half-way there, Mr. Adam overtook her, and they had a pleasant walk back to the cottage.

"My mother wants to marry me to an heiress." said he, as they sat resting on a mossy log by the riverside.

"A young woman with green eyes, a muddy complexion and a temper as crooked as her nose."

"Oh, you could never do that!" said Sabina.

"Not at all!" said he with emphasis. "My ideal is a blonde, with light-brown hair, blue eyes, rather a low brow and—"

He stopped suddenly.

Sabina's face flushed. Was not this the exact discription of the fair countenance at that moment mirrored in the river?

"And now tell me why you came here?" said he, as if to change the conversation.

"I am a shop-girl," said Sabina—"a cashier rather—in a Philadelphia store. I have ten days' vacation to spend here. I was to have been sent to a fashionable cousin in Long Branch, but—but I preferred to come here. Now Mr. Adam, we must hurry back. I am to get tea for Aunt Hetty."

"We will hurry back by all means," said he. "But you musn't call me Mr. Adam. Say Adam."

"That would be very familiar," said Sabina.

"My name is Adam Streeter," said he. And I certainly shall not permit you to say Mr. Streeter."

Sabina started.

"Streeter?" she said. "Are you Alyssa Streeter's son?"

"I am."

"It is a Kismet!" cried Sabina, laugaing. I came here expressly to get away from you."

He bit his lip.

"I comprehend you are the pretty working-girl whom my mother was so afraid of. Perhaps that was one reason why she was so anxious that I should come out here trout-fishing."

And both the young people burst out laughing, until the gray old rocks echoed again.

Was it at all strange that, under the circumstances, Adam Streeter and Sabina Gray fell in love with each other?

At the end of the two weeks, Mrs. Gray came to Mauch Chunk to bring her daughter back to the city.

Sabina was at the train to meet her and drive her home in Neighbor Hawkins' wagon through the Lehigh Woods.

"Bless me, darling—how plump and rosy you have become!" said the widow, heartily kissing her daughter.

"Oh, yes, mother!" said the girl; I have grown quite—quite well again. And I have learned to make the lovliest rag carpets you ever saw, all out of odds and ends. And—and I am engaged to be married to Cousin Alyssa Streeter's son Adam."

"Dear me!" ejaculated the bewildered old lady.

"Isn't it strange that all these things should happen in so short a time?" said Sabina, brightly.

As if love—the rogue—did not always come upon us swiftly and silently, like the flight of a gold-winged bird.

The line had come for the out-blossoming of Salina Gray's heart—that was all.—Saturday Night.

FOR THE HOUSEWIFE.

WASHING LINEN WITH PETROLEUM.

The system of washing linen with petroleum said to be customary in parts of Russia has been introduced into a German military hospital. Fifteen grams of petroleum are added to fifteen liters of water containing soap and lye, and the linen is boiled in the mixture. The cleansing is much easier than by usual methods. The linen suffers less and assumes a whiter color. —New York Telegram.

LAUNDRY APRON.

The best kind of a laundry apron is made of rubber cloth or of blue or brown denim. The former is to be preferred because it protects the dress best against wetting. Some one suggested a desirable out-of-door wrap for the houseworker not long ago, to be made large and loose in jacket-shape with very big sleeves and a hood attached. This can be slipped over the dress when there are windows to wash, clothes to be hung on the line, or any other out-of-door service to be done in cold or chilly weather.—New York Post.

CARE IN USING NAPHTHA.

The greatest care should be observed in the use of naphtha, which, while a most valuable agent to clean delicate laces, light silks and ribbons, is a very dangerous liquid. It is so extremely volatile that ignition will take place even when it is removed by the distance across a room from a light, and it should never be used except in the daytime. Articles cleaned by this means should be promptly and thoroughly aired; it is a good plan, indeed, when the weather permits, to do the cleaning out doors, leaving even then the things cleaned outside for a longer airing.

The need for this was recently emphasized to an up-town woman, who washed a number of gloves, some laces and ribbons, and fearing to leave them around her room, as she was called away before they were aired, bundled them into a box which she shut up in a trunk in a closet. Later she sent a maid to get them out, who took a lighted candle to the closet for the search. When the trunk was opened, a slight explosion followed almost immediately. Enough of the gas from the naphtha had been generated and held in the confined space to ignite as the candle flame approached. No serious results followed, fortunately, but the warning remains.

RECEIPTS.

Blancmange.—Make a plain blancmange, use for molds egg shells which have been washed and dried after having the contents poured out through a small opening in the large end. Serve these in a dish of bright colored fruit jelly.

Egg Sauce—To two spoonfuls of melted butter add one tablespoonful of flour and stir, without browning, until well cooked, then slowly add boiling water until it is the right consistency; add a little salt, another spoonful of butter and three hard-boiled eggs cut in small pieces.

Fruit Custard Pie—Use one and one-half pints, rich, sweet, milk, one tablespoonful of cornstarch, moistened with milk, three well-beaten eggs and four tablespoonfuls of sugar. Stir together and pour into a plate lined with paste. Sprinkle over one pint of sweetened cherries or currants. Bake, cover with meringue, if one wishes.

Lemon Pies—The juice and grated rind of one lemon, three eggs, leaving out the whites of two, one cup of sugar, three tablespoonfuls of flour, and milk enough to fill the plates. Beat the whites of the two eggs and a tablespoonful of sugar to a froth. Spread over the fire when baked; return to the oven and brown slightly. This quantity makes one pie.

Orange Suffic.--Peel and slice six oranges, place in a glass dish a layer of oranges, then one of sugar and so on until all the orange is used; let stand two hours. Pour over this a warm custard made of the yolks of three eggs, one pint of milk, sugar to taste, with grated orange peel for flavoring. Beat the whites of the eggs to a stiff froth, sweeten and flavor and pour over top of souffle.

SABBATH SCHOOL.

INTERNATIONAL LESSON FOR MAY 12.

Lesson Text: "Jesus Before the High Priest," Mark xiv., 53-64—Golden Text: Isaiah liii., 3—Commentary.

53. "And they led Jesus away to the high priest, and with Him were assembled all the chief priests, and the elders, and the scribes." After the darkness and agony of the garden, being strengthened by an angel, He went forth to lay down His life of His own accord (John x., 18). The boastful disciples all forsook Him and fled (verses 31, 50). The young man of verses 51, 52 was probably Mark himself, as in other cases the unnamed one was doubtless the writer of the gospel (Luke xxiv., 18; John i., 40). Jesus being bound (John xviii., 12), is led as a lamb to the slaughter (I ah liii., 7), for those before whom He was brought had long before determined to kill Him (Math. xii., 24; John xi., 53).

54. "And Peter followed Him afar off, even into the palace of the high priest, and he sat with the servants and warmed himself at the fire." The result of Peter's following afar off and being in bad company is seen in verses 66 to 72 following the lesson. Self confident boasting is very apt to lead to rash conduct, bad company and many worse things, as in the case of Peter. We must have no confidence in ourselves, but be strong in the Lord and let Him perfect His strength in our weakness (Phil. iii., 3; Eph. vi., 10; II Cor. xii., 9).

55. "And the chief priests and all the council sought for witness against Jesus to put Him to death, and found none." Their minds were fully made up, and God was going to let them have their way and accomplish what He foresaw would surely come to pass (Acts iv., 27, 28). They were now seeking some reason for their conduct, but could find none except in the wickedness of their own hearts. Testimony in His favor they could have readily obtained in abundance, but against Him, none. See John xviii., 20; Heb. vii., 26; Matt. iii., 17; xvii., 5.

56. "For many bare false witness against Him, but their witness agreed not together." It had been written that it should be so. "False witnesses are risen up against Me, and such as breathe out cruelty." "False witnesses did rise up. They laid to My charge things that I knew not" (Ps. xxvii., 12; xxxv., 11). So every true follower of Jesus may expect to suffer wrongfully for conscience toward God, may expect to suffer for well doing, and if under such circumstances we can take it patiently God is well pleased (I Pet. ii., 19, 20). As His followers we must walk as He walked (I John ii., 6).

57, 58. "And there arose certain and bare false witness against Him, saying, We heard Him say, I will destroy this temple that is made with hands, and within three days I will build another made without hands." Just what He did say, out of which they made this accusation, is found in John ii., 19, and if you compare His words with what they made Him say you may not feel so bad about some sayings of yours which have come back to you somewhat perverted. The fact is that we have no time to waste on feeling bad about slanders and false accusations. Such things will continue till the Lord comes, and when He permits them to come our way we must at once thank Him for the privilege of such fellowship (I Thess. v., 18; Phil. i., 29), and referring the whole matter to Him just leave it with Him to be adjusted (Isa. liv., 17).

59. "But neither so did their witness agree together." Consequently there was no case against Him, and He should have been set free, for their laws said plainly that one witness could not condemn; there must be two or three (Deut. xvii., 6; xix., 15). How can we expect righteousness in a world which through its most religious leaders thus treated the Lord Himself? His meek submission is our example and makes us think of the admonition, "Take wrong, be defrauded" (I Cor. vi., 7).

60. "And the high priest stood up in the midst and asked Jesus, saying: Answerest Thou nothing? What is it which these witness against Thee?" He knew there was no case against the prisoner, perhaps felt the ridiculous position in which they were placed, and allowed his feelings to overcome him. According to the law, the witnesses had testified nothing against Him, for no two agreed.

61. "But He held His peace and answered nothing. Again the high priest asked Him and said unto Him, Art Thou the Christ, the Son of the Blessed?" There was nothing to answer, and in the calmness of conscious innocence He was quiet. When people seek our hurt, speaking mischievous things and imagining deceits all the day long, let us have grace to be as the deaf who hear not and as the dumb who open not the mouth, but just hope in the Lord (Ps. xxxviii., 12-15.)

62. "And Jesus said, I AM, and ye shall see the Son of Man sit on the right hand of power and coming in the clouds of heaven." This reply takes us back to the name He used when He sent Moses to deliver Israel (Ex. iii., 14). He often used it in the days of His humiliation, for in many cases where we read, "I am He," the "He" is in italics, so that He really said "I am," as in John iv., 26; viii., 24, 28; xiii., 19; xviii., 5, 6, 8, etc. When He shall come in power and glory, as He said, it will be bringing His saints with Him according to Zech. xiv., 5; Judg. xiv.; I Thess. iii., 13, and it will be for the redemption of Israel and for vengeance upon her enemies (Deut. xxxii., 43; Isa. xxxiv., 8; xxxv., 4; lxiii., 4).

63. "Then the high priest rent his clothes and saith, What need we any further witness?" This apparently holy wrath was all of the devil in the name of religion. To this day it may be seen. We should not be moved by it. It is often seen, even in religious people, in connection with this very truth of the second coming of Christ in power and glory. Let one insist that Jesus is coming with all His saints (Col. iii., 4) for the conversion of the Nation of Israel, and to set up the kingdom promised to David with a throne at Jerusalem, according to Jer. iii., 17; Luke i., 32, 33, etc., and he will probably be accused of perverting the truth to the destruction of his soul.

64. "Ye have heard the blasphemy. What think ye? And they all condemned Him to be guilty of death." And began at once, like so many barbarians, to illtreat their prisoner. They spit on Him, and mocked Him, and struck Him, and He meekly bore it all. O Jesus, Saviour! what have we ever borne for Thee? May we deeply ponder it and have grace to bear for His sake with meekness whatever He may let us endure for Him. Because we are here in His stead we should always act as He would (II Cor. v., 20).—Lesson Helper.

Capacity of the Mints.

Mr. Preston, Director of the United States Mint, estimates the capacity of the mints from 35,000,000 to 40,000,000 of silver dollars per annum, so that it would take several years at this rate to coin the bullion already on hand. It would take about three years to coin the product of the silver mines of this country for one year, unless larger mint facilities were provided, in the event of the free and unlimited coinage of silver.

REV. DR. TALMAGE.

SUNDAY'S SERMON IN THE NEW YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Subject: "Conscience."

TEXT: "He took water and washed his hands before the multitude, saying: I am innocent of the blood of this just person. See ye to it."—Matthew xxvii., 24.

At about 7 o'clock in the morning, up the marble stairs of a palace and across the floors of richest mosaic and under ceilings dyed with all the splendors of color and between snowbanks of white and glistening sculpture, passes a poor, pale, sick young man of thirty-three, already condemned to death, on His way to be condemned again. Jesus of Nazareth is His name.

Coming out to meet Him on this tessellated pavement is an unscrupulous, compromising, timeserving, cowardly man, with a few traces of sympathy and fair dealing left in his composition—Governor Pontius Pilate. Did ever such opposites meet? Luxury and pain, selfishness and generosity, arrogance and humility, sin and holiness, midnight and midnoon.

The bloated lipped governor takes the cushioned seat, but the prisoner stands, His wrists manacled. In a semicircle around the prisoner are the sanhedrists, with flashing eyes and brandished fists, prosecuting this case in the name of religion, for the bitterest persecutions have been religious prosecutions, and when satan takes hold of a good man he makes up by intensity for brevity of occupation. If you have never seen an ecclesiastical court trying a man, then you have no idea of the foaming infernalism of these old religious sanhedrists. Governor Pilate cross questions the prisoner and finds right away He is innocent and wants to let Him go. His caution is also increased by some one who comes to the governor and whispers in his ears. The governor puts his hand behind his ear so as to catch the words almost inaudible. It is a message from Claudia Procula, his wife, who has had a dream about the innocence of this prisoner and about the danger of executing Him, and she awakens from this morning dream in time to send the message to her husband, then on the judicial bench. And what with the protest of his wife, and the entire failure of the sanhedrists to make out their case, Governor Pilate resolved to discharge the prisoner from custody.

But the intimation of such a thing brings upon the governor an equinoctial storm of indignation. They will report him to the emperor of Rome, they will have him recalled, they will send him up home, and he will be hung for treason, for the emperor at Rome has already a suspicion in regard to Pilate, and that suspicion does not cease until Pilate is banished and commits suicide. So Governor Pontius Pilate compromises the matter and proposes that Christ be whipped instead of assassinated. So the prisoner is fastened to a low pillar, and on His bent and bared back come the thongs of leather, with pieces of lead and bone intertwisted, so that every stroke shall be the more awful. Christ lifts Himself from the scourging with flushed cheek and torn and quivering and mangled flesh, presenting a spectacle of suffering in which Rubens, the painter, found the theme for his greatest masterpiece.

But the sanhedrists are not yet satisfied. They have had some of His nerves lacerated; they want them all lacerated; they have had some of His blood; they want all of it, down to the last corpuscle. So Governor Pontius Pilate, after all this merciful hesitation, surrenders to the demoniacal cry of "Crucify Him!" But the governor sends for something. He sends a slave out to get something. Although the constables are in haste to take the prisoner to execution and the mob outside are impatient to glare upon their victim, a pause is necessitated. Yonder it comes—a wash basin. Some pure, bright water is poured into it, and then Governor Pilate put his white, delicate hands into the water and rubs them together and then lifts them dripping for the towel fastened at the slave's girdle, while he practically says: "I wash my hands of this whole homicidal transaction. I wash my hands of this entire responsibility. You will have to bear it." That is the meaning of my text when it says: "He took water and washed his hands before the multitude, saying: I am innocent of the blood of this just person. See ye to it."

Behold in this that ceremony amounts to nothing if there are not in it correspondencies of heart and life. It is a good thing to wash the hands. God created three-quarters of the world water and in that commanded cleanliness, and when the ancients did not take the hint He plunged the whole world under water and kept it there for some time. Handwashing was a religious ceremony among the Jews. The Jewish Mishna gave particular direction how that the hands must be thrust three times up to the wrists in water, and the palm of the hand must be rubbed with the closed fist of the other. All that is well enough for a symbol, but here in the text is a man who proposes to wash away the guilt of a sin which he does not quit and of which he does not make any repentance. Pilate's wash basin was a dead failure.

Ceremonies, however beautiful and appropriate, may be no more than this hypocritical ablution. In infancy we may be sprinkled from the baptismal font, and in manhood we may wade into deep immersion, and yet never come to moral purification. We may kneel without prayer and bow without reverence and sing without any acceptance. All your creeds and liturgies and sacraments and genuflections and religious convocations amount to nothing unless your heart life go into them. When that bronzed slave took from the presence of Pilate that wash basin, he carried away none of Pilate's cruelty, or Pilate's wickedness, or Pilate's guilt.

Nothing against creeds; we all have them, either written or implied. Nothing against ceremonies; they are of infinite importance. Nothing against sacraments; they are divinely commanded. Nothing against a rosary, if there be as many heartfelt prayers as beads counted. Nothing against incense floating up from censer amid Gothic arches, if the prayers be as genuine as the aroma is sweet. Nothing against Epiphany or Lent or Ash Wednesday or Easter or Good Friday or Whitsuntide or Palm Sunday, if these symbols have behind them genuine repentance, and holy reminiscence, and Christian consecration. But ceremony is only the sheath to the sword, it is only the shell to the kernel, it is only the lamp to the flame, it is only the body to the spirit. The outward must be symbolical of the inward. Wash the hands by all means; but, more than all, wash the heart.

Behold, also, as you see Governor Pontius Pilate thrust his hand into this wash basin, the power of conscience. He had an idea there was blood on his hand—the blood of an innocent person, whom he might have acquitted if he only had the courage. Poor Pilate! His conscience was after him, and he knew the stain would never be washed from the right hand or the left hand, and until the day of his death, though he might wash in all the lavers of the Roman empire, there would be still eight fingers and two thumbs red at the tips.

Oh, the power of conscience when it is fully aroused! With whip of scorpions over a bed of spikes in pitch of midnight it chases guilt. Are there ghosts? Yes, not of the graveyard, but of one's mind not at rest. And thus Brutus, amid his slumbering host, Startled with Cæsar's stalwart ghost.

Macbeth looked at his hand after the midnight assassination, and he says:

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
The multitudinous seas incarnadine,
Making the green one red.

For every sin, great or small, conscience, which is the voice of God, has a reproof, more or less emphatic. Charles IX, responsible for St. Bartholomew massacre, was chased by the bitter memories, and in his dying moment said to his doctor. Ambrose Parry: "Doctor, I don't know what's the matter with me. I am in a fever of body and mind and have been for a long while. Oh, if I had only spared the innocent and the imbecile and the cripple!" Rousseau declared in old age that a sin he committed in his youth still gave him sleepless nights. Charles II. of Spain could not sleep unless he had in the room a confessor and two friars. Catiline had such bitter memories he was startled at the least sound. Cardinal Beaufort, having slain the Duke of Gloucester, often in the night would say: "Away, away! Why do you look at me?" Richard III., having slain his two nephews, would sometimes in the night shout from his couch and clutch his sword, fighting apparitions. Dr. Webster, having slain Parkman in Boston, and while waiting for his doom, complained to the jailer that the prisoners on the other side of the wall all night long kept charging him with his crime, when there were no prisoners on the other side of the wall. It was the voice of his own conscience.

Conversion amounts to nothing unless the heart is converted, and the pocketbook is converted, and the cash drawer is converted, and the ledger is converted, and the fireproof safe is converted, and the pigeonhole containing the correspondence is converted, and his improvement is noticed even by the canary bird that sings in the parlor, and the cat that licks the platter after the meal, and the dog that comes bounding from the kennel to greet him. A man half converted or quarter converted, or a thousandth part converted is not converted at all. What will be the great book in the day of judgment? Conscience. Conscience recalling misimproved opportunities. Conscience recalling unforgiven sins. Conscience bringing up all the past. Alas, for this governor, Pontius Pilate! That night after the court had adjourned, and the sanhedrists had gone home, and nothing was heard outside the room but the step of the sentinel, I see Pontius Pilate arise from his tapestried and sleepless couch and go to the laver and begin to wash his hands, crying: "Out, out, crimson spot! Tellest thou to me, and to God, and to the night, my crime? Is there no alkali to remove these dreadful stains? Is there no chemistry to dissolve this carnage? Must I to the day of my death carry the blood of this innocent man on my heart and hand? Out, thou crimson spot!" The worst thing a man can have is an evil conscience, and the best thing a man can have is what Paul calls a good conscience.

But is there no such thing as moral purification? If a man is a sinner once, must he always be a sinner, and an unforgiven sinner? We have all had conscience after us. Or do you tell me that all the words of your life have been just right, and all the thoughts of your heart have been just right, and all the actions of your life just right? Then you do not know yourself, and I take the responsibility of saying you are a pharisee, you are a hypocrite, you are a Pontius Pilate, and do not know it. You commit the very same sin that Pilate committed. You have crucified the Lord of Glory. But if nine-tenths of this audience are made up of thoughtful and earnest people, then nine-tenths of this audience are saying within themselves: Is there no such thing as moral purification? Is there no laver in which the soul may wash and be clean? Yes, yes, yes. Tell it in song, tell it in sermon, tell it in prayer, tell it to the hemispheres. That is what David cried out for when he said, "Wash me thoroughly from my sin, and cleanse me from mine iniquities." And that is what, in another place, he cried out for when he said, "Wash me and I shall be whiter than snow." Behold, the laver of the gospel, filled with living fountains. Did you ever see the picture of the laver in the ancient tabernacle or in the ancient temple? The laver in the ancient tabernacle was made out of the women's metallic looking glasses. It was a great basin, standing on a beautiful pedestal, but when the temple was built, then the laver was an immense affair, called the brazen sea, and, oh, how deep were the floods there gathered! And there were ten lavers besides—five at the right and five at the left—and each laver had 300 gallons of water. And the outside of these lavers was carved and chased with palm trees so delicately cut you could almost see the leaves tremble, and lions so true to life that you could imagine you saw the nostril throb, and the cherubim with outspread wings. That magnificent laver of the old dispensation is a feeble type of the more glorious laver of our dispensation—our sunlit dispensation.

Here is the laver holding rivers of salvation, having for its pedestal the Rock of Ages, carved with the figures of the lion of Judah's tribe, and having palm branches for victory and wings suggestive of the soul's flight toward God in prayer and the soul's flight heavenward when we die. Come ye auditory, and wash away all your sins, however aggravated, and all your sorrows, however agonizing. Come to this fountain, open for all sin and uncleanness, the furthest, the worst. You need not carry your sins half a second. Come and wash in this glorious gospel laver. Why, that is an opportunity enough to swallow up all nations. That is an opportunity that will yet stand on the Alps and beckon to Italy, and yet stand on the Pyrenees and beckon to Spain, and it will yet stand on the Ural and beckon to Russia, and it will stand at the gate of heaven and beckon to all nations. Pardon for all sin, and pardon right away, through the blood of the Son of God. A little child that had been blind, but through skillful surgery brought to sight, said: "Why, mother, why didn't you tell me the earth and sky are so beautiful? Why didn't you tell me?" "Oh," replied the mother, "my child, I did tell you often. I often told you how beautiful they are, but you were blind, and you couldn't see!"

Oh, if we could have our eyes opened to see the glories in Jesus Christ we would feel that the half had not been told us, and you would go to some Christian man and say, "Why didn't you tell me before of the glories in the Lord Jesus Christ?" and that friend would say, "I did tell you, but you were blind and could not see, and you were deaf and could not hear."

History says that a great army came to capture ancient Jerusalem, and when this army got on the hills so that they saw the turrets and the towers of Jerusalem they gave a shout that made the earth tremble and tradition, whether false or true, says that so great was the shout eagles flying in the air dropped under the atmospheric percussion. Oh, if we could only catch a glimpse of the towers of this gospel temple into which you are all invited to come and wash there would be a song jubilant, and wide resounding at New Jerusalem seen, at New Jerusalem taken, the hosannas of other worlds flying midair would fold their wings and drop into our closing doxology. Against the disappointing and insufficient laver of Pilate's vice and Pilate's cowardice and Pilate's sin I place the brazen sea of a Saviour's pardoning mercy.

JAPAN READY FOR WAR.

She is Erecting Fortifications and Laying Mines.

AN ANTI-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

The Conqueror of China is Mobolizing Large Bodies of Troops---Russia Still Sending Soldiers to Vladivostock---France Thinks That We Are Supporting Japan Against the Powers.

Japan is making extensive preparations for defence. She has mobilized large bodies of troops and has erected fortifications and blocked important coast points with mines. Several swift steamers have recently been bought for the Japanese Government in England and America. Russia is still sending troops to Vladivostock.

The Neues Wiener Tagblatt, of Vienna, has an interview with the Japanese Minister at Paris, who is represented as saying that he considers the situation most dangerous, although in the event of war Japan, he believes, would certainly hold her own.

Japan, he said, has at her command, including the reserves, 450,000 troops. A conflict with Russia, however, would be the beginning of a general conflagration in the East. Victory or defeat would be equally disastrous to Japan.

The Minister said he relied chiefly on Prince Ito's diplomatic skill. If Japan's conquests in China were abandoned, he said, not merely a revolution but a National tragedy would ensue.

He remarked, en passant, that Japan could not now raise a sou in Paris if she so desired, whereas during the war with China French bankers offered her unlimited sums.

It is learned from the highest authority that the French Foreign Office is firmly convinced that the United States Government is secretly supporting Japan, and this belief is shared in the Russian and German Embassies at Paris. This feeling is causing the French Government a good deal of anxiety concerning the possible outcome of the joint protest of France, Germany and Russia against the Japanese occupation of Chinese mainland territory.

It is reported that Spain has joined Russia in the latter's protest against the terms of the treaty of peace. Spain was easily induced to join the alliance against Japan because she feels herself so week in the Philippine Islands. Attempts are being made to show Holland that Japan, unless checked, will probably become a source of danger to Java.

State Department officials at Washington are persistent in the declaration that the United States has not and will not enter into any alliance with Great Britain and Japan to offset the alleged concerted action of Russia, France, and Germany with regard to the Japanese-Chinese peace treaty. This has never been the policy of this Government, and, according to the statements made, it does not propose to establish a precedent.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

He Resigns as Civil Service Commissioner to Become a Police Commissioner.

The resignation of Theodore Roosevelt as a member of the Civil Service Commission was received at the Executive Mansion. Mr. Roosevelt, replying to inquiries from a reporter, said.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

"Yes, it is true that I have resigned as Civil Service Commissioner. Mayor Strong, of New York City, has requested me to take the office of Police Commissioner and I have accepted." Mr. Roosevelt has been a Civil Service Commissioner about six years. He was appointed by President Harrison to succeed John Oberly of Illinois. During his incumbency there have been a number of changes in the personnel of the Commission, he holding on while Commissioners Eaton, Oberly, Thompson, Edgerton, and Johnson were retired.

Telegraphic Ticks.

Chile will buy and run its railroads.

There are 145,000 paupers in London.

Seventeen thousand children go to Sunday-school in Japan.

Baltimore is starting a boom for a big exposition in 1897.

Chicago park police are to be mounted on bicycles instead of horses.

A cattle plague is raging in several of the Governments of South Russia.

An association in defense of gold currency has been formed in London.

The vacant-city-lot-potato-patch-for-the-poor plan has been begun in Cincinnati, Ohio.

John Criswell, a boy who murdered his father, has been sentenced to life imprisonment at Pensacola, Fla.

The United States Fish Commission expects this year to almost double the work of last year, when about 400,000,000 fish were distributed.

Forest fires are raging in the mountains in the southern interior of West Virginia. Fully 2000 acres have been burned over along the Pocci River.

Venezuela has agreed to pay Italy $100,000 indemnity for the loss sustained and damage done to Italian property during the late civil war in Venezuela.

THE MARKETS.

Late Wholesale Prices of Country Produce Quoted in New York.

18

MILK AND CREAM.			
A good demand has been reported the past week, with the market active and strong. The average price received for the platform surplus was $1.20 per can of 40 quarts.			
Receipts of the week, fluid milk, gals			1,482,858
Condensed milk, gals			13,180
Cream, gals			42,819
BUTTER.			
Penn.—Fresh, extras		@	19
Firsts	17	@	18
Thirds to seconds	12	@	16
State—Fancy	—	@	17
Seconds to firsts	13	@	16
Western Im. Creamery	9	@	14
Western Dairy	8	@	13
Factory, fresh	7½	@	11
CHEESE.			
State—Fullcream, white, fancy	10½	@	11
Full cream, good to prime	9½	@	10½
State Factory—Part skims, large	2	@	6
Part skims, small	3	@	6½
Full skims	1	@	1¼
EGGS.			
State & Penn—Fresh	13½	@	13¾
Jersey—Fancy	14	@	14½
Western—Prime to choice	13¼	@	13½
Duck eggs	18	@	20
Goose eggs	—	@	30
BEANS AND PEAS.			
Beans—Marrow, 1894, choice	2 50	@	2 55
Medium, 1894, choice	1 95	@	2 00
Pea, 1894, choice	2 00	@	2 05
Red kidney, 1894, choice	1 90	@	1 95
White kidney, 1894, choice	2 30	@	2 40
Black turtle soup, 1894	1 70	@	1 75
Lima, Cal., 1894, ₱ 60 lbs	3 00	@	3 05
Green peas, bbls	—	@	1 05
FRUITS AND BERRIES—FRESH.			
Cranberries, Cape Cod, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Jersey, ₱ crate	2 00	@	3 00
Apples, greenings, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Baldwin	3 50	@	4 25
Golden Russet	2 25	@	3 00
Grapes, Del., ₱ basket	—	@	—
Catawba	—	@	—
Strawberries, Fla., ₱ qt	25	@	35
Other sections	15	@	35
HOPS.			
State—1894, choice, ₱ lb	9	@	10
1894, common to fair	4½	@	6½
Pacific Coast, choice	9	@	10
Good to prime	7	@	8
Old odds	2	@	3
HAY AND STRAW.			
Hay—Prime, ₱ 100 lb	—	@	75
Clover mixed	55	@	60
Straw—Long rye	40	@	60
Oat	35	@	45
LIVE POULTRY.			
Fowls, ₱ lb	8½	@	9½
Chickens, ₱ lb	—	@	—
Roosters, old, ₱ lb	—	@	5½
Turkeys, ₱ lb	9	@	10
Ducks, ₱ pair	50	@	90
Geese, ₱ pair	60	@	1 25
Pigeons, ₱ pair	25	@	50
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Turkeys, ₱ lb	10	@	14
Chickens, Phila. broilers, ₱ lb	30	@	40
Capons, Phila	—	@	—
Western	—	@	—
Fowls, ₱ lb	—	@	9½
Ducks ₱ lb	8	@	12
Geese, ₱ lb	10	@	12
Squabs, ₱ doz	1 50	@	1 75
VEGETABLES.			
Potatoes, Rose, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	2 37
Florida, ₱ bbl	5 00	@	7 50
Sweet, ₱ bbl	2 00	@	3 50
Cabbage, Fla., ₱ bbl	6 00	@	7 00
Onions—Yellow, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Red, ₱ bbl	1 00	@	2 50
Squash, marrow, ₱ bbl	—	@	—
Yellow, ₱ crate	1 50	@	1 75
Turnips, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 00
Cucumbers, Fla., ₱ crate	2 50	@	4 00
Celery, Southern, ₱ doz	50	@	85
Beets, ₱ 100 bunches	8 00	@	12 00
Green Peas, Florida, ₱ crate	1 00	@	3 00
Radishes, ₱ bbl	75	@	1 75
Spinach	75	@	1 50
Tomatoes, ₱ carrier	4 00	@	7 00
GRAIN, ETC.			
Flour—City Patents	—	@	4 40
Spring Patents	3 85	@	4 10
Wheat, No. 2 Red	—	@	69⅛
May	—	@	—
Corn—No. 2	53½	@	54⅛
Oats—No. 2 White	—	@	36½
Track, White	36	@	40
Malt—Western	70	@	74
Barley—Ungraded Western	62	@	64
Seeds—Timothy, ₱ 100	5 90	@	6 50
Clover	8 75	@	9 50
Lard—City steam	—	@	6⅝
LIVE STOCK.			
Beeves, city dressed	8	@	9½
Milch cows, com. to good	—	@	—
Calves, city dressed	5½	@	9
Country dressed	5½	@	8
Sheep, ₱ 100 lbs	4 25	@	5 25
Lambs, ₱ 100 lbs	3 25	@	6 50
Hogs—Live, ₱ 100 lbs	5 25	@	5 50
Dressed	5½	@	8

SHOT FOR COWARDICE.

Cubans Said to Have Whipped a Spanish Force of Double Their Numbers.

Lieutenant Valentin Gallego Gonzalez of the Government army was shot at Havana, Cuba, in accordance with the finding of a court martial, because of his having capitulated to the insurgents at Ramon de las Yaguas, in the Guantanamo district. Gonzalez was in command of the fort a Ramon de las Yaguas, and surrendered it to the enemy after a charge by the latter.

It is reported that a battle was fought between the insurgents under Gomez and the Spaniards under Salcedo. The fight occurred near Guantanamo. Gomez had 1000 men and Salcedo 2000, but the latter was defeated, with heavy losses. It is also reported that five Spanish officers, who were with Lieutenant Gallego when he was surprised by the insurgents, were shot at Cabanas.

Oklahama No Longer Thirsty.

A special from Perry, Oklahoma, says that that Territory was visited by a seven-hour rain, which was very badly needed. The rain was preceded by a dust storm, and people resorted to their tornado pits, but no serious damage is reported. Advices from many parts of Oklahoma and all the eastern portion of the Cherokee Strip indicate a general rain.

At Edmond, Old Oklahoma, where no rain had fallen of consequence in eight months, the prairies being parched and stock suffering, good rain fell.

Newsy Gleanings.

Civil war is brewing in Nicaragua.

The fruit crop in Illinois will be large.

Texas crops are suffering from a drouth.

Cholera has broken out at Mecca, Arabia.

Commercial agencies report trade improvement.

A Nebraska farmer plowed up an iron teakettle the other day containing $3000 in gold.

CHILDREN'S COLUMN.

MY DOLLIES.

Oh, I've such a lot of dollies,
It would really make you stare!
Just twelve! Would you believe it?—
Twelve children in my care!

Everyone says, "such a family!"
But they're a great comfort to me.
Mamma calls em "Helen's Babies,"
And that's what they are, you see.

There's Bessie, my biggest dolly;
She's as old as she can be,
For she was my mamma's dolly
Before she belonged to me.

There's Clara, and Alice, and Jennie,
And Gracie, with golden hair,
And eyes that shut and open;
She's most alive, I declare.

Now, Dot is a dear little dolly,
In the sweetest blue satin dress;
And Neille, and Celia, and Hattie—
You'll think there's a lot, I guess.

There's Robbie, my little sailor,
And Topsy, as cute as can be,
And Ko-Chung-Kee, the Chinaman—
They're all so dear to me.

I'm sure so big a family
You won't very often see;
But this is a "truly story,"
About my dollies and me.

—Child Garden.

DOG TRAINS OF MANITOBA.

In the northern districts of Manitoba dog trains are still in use and very satisfactory is the time made by the animals, who skim over the frozen snow at a rapid rate. A train arriving at Stanley, covered 350 miles in four days—well on to ninety miles a day. The railway has opened up communication with the settled districts in southern Manitoba, but the dog continues to supply the best means of transit for passengers and mails in the sparsely settled regions.—New York Recorder.

AMUSEMENTS OF AFRICAN NATIVES.

I remember seeing a game, which for want of a better name I will call football, played at a village in the breezy uplands of Central Africa, belonging to a chief called Majamboni. Rough goals were put at each end of the green, and sides being chosen, the ball was kicked off from the middle of the ground. The game was played much in the same way that our Association game is played, but there was a good deal of "handling" and not much idea of the rules of "offside." The natives understood "dribbling" wonderfully well, and I saw some remarkably good play, for they were clever at dodging and passing the ball to their own side. Still there seemed to be no very close or regular rules, each man playing pretty much as he saw fit. The sides, moreover, were not limited to any particular number, and the ball being struck from hand to hand, was as often in the air as on the ground.

The game, which was started with about ten boys on each side, was soon joined in by the elders, until in a short time almost every grown-up man in the village was taking part in it. As soon as any of them got tired and fell out of the game, others took their places, sometimes as many as a hundred men playing at the same time.

The game soon became fast and furious, and the greatest excitement was shown; the women and children, too, all turned out to see it, and were quite as noisy in their demonstrations and showed quite as much interest in it as the spectators do at a football match between Harvard and Yale.

There was no limit as to time, and the game, which was started at about two o'clock in the afternoon, would, I believe, have gone on till midnight had not the ball burst with a loud report in the middle of a scrimmage, and so with much shouting and laughter it ended toward sundown.—Harper's Young People.

Good Time to Go to Japan.

Colonel Cockerill, writing from Tokio, advises his fellow-countrymen that this will be a good year to see Japan. This is so because the nation will be in finest feather after a glorious war; because this is the year of a quadrenniel national fair to be held in Kioto; and because Kioto, being the heart and soul of old Japan, is the most interesting city in the empire. It is a recognized art center and its bazaars will be countless. Moreover this year is to be celebrated as the 1,100th anniversary of the accession of the present dynasty.—Detroit Free Press.

BADGER AND SUCKER.

The Way Illinois and Wisconsin Came to Get Their Nicknames.

"If there had been no badgers in Wisconsin," said a native of that state, "Wisconsin would not be known as the Badger State, and yet it did not receive the name because badgers were there. There were very few white people in Wisconsin territory in its early days, the population being confined to the military posts, the missionary and trading stations, and the lead mining regions in the southwestern part of the territory. The miners were of two classes, men who worked the mines all the year round and men who came up from the Illinois country in the spring and worked until the fall, when they returned to their prairies and groves. The miners who were permanent dwellers in the region didn't bother to put up cabins or even huts. In fact, material for such dwellings was not abundant. They simply dug holes in the sides of the hills large enough to give them room to sleep and cook in. Nowadays those burrows would perhaps be called dugouts, but as they closely resembled the subterranean homes of the badgers they were promptly called badger holes, and the miners who occupied them were called badgers.

"Any one who cares to tramp through that part of Wisconsin today will come upon deep excavations in the rocks—regular quarry holes bearing every evidence of having been made long ago. And so they were. Some of them were excavated 60 years ago and more. They were the work of the lead miners who went up from Illinois in the spring to the mining region. They, being there only for a short season, did not mine by digging shafts, as the permanent miners did, nor did they live in burrows. They blasted the surface rock, making large pits by their work, seeking what was called the float lead and ore that was easily obtained near the top. They occupied the pits they made, as the other miners did their hillside burrows.

"Owing to the similarity of the migrations of these quarry miners to those of that familiar fish which goes up stream in the spring and down again in the fall, they soon became known as suckers, and their pits in the rocks were called sucker holes. In the course of years the names badger and sucker came to be applied to the entire people of Wisconsin and Illinois. Many of the original badgers and suckers became the leading citizens of their respective localities and helped make the country's history. When Wisconsin was admitted to the Union, the badger was placed on her coat of arms in recognition of this fact, and it was from the miners who quarried in the rocks of Wisconsin that Illinois got her name of the Sucker State."—New York Sun.

Worth's Generosity.

An anecdote of the great Worth's generosity has been going the rounds. Just where the generosity comes in, however, is what I have failed to detect.

It was during the days of the empire that a leader of fashion in Paris, finding that she had overdrawn her husband's munificent allowance, and that a great fancy ball was imminent, went to the great man milliner and prayed him to hire her a costume.

He was shocked. Such mean expedients had never come in his line. The lady prayed. The great man denied. Finally the prayers of beauty prevailed. But she was to wear a costume entirely of his devising.

He dressed her as the flag of Paris. The tricolor fluttered in her skirts, on her shoes, in her enameled earrings. Her hair was dressed to represent a stormy sea in which rode the famous three masted galley bearing the arms of Paris. The lady was enraptured. The great man only charged her 1,500 francs. The dress was hers for one night only.

A Railroader's Prayer.

A railroad man is responsible for the following prayer:

"O Lord, now that I have flagged thee, lift my feet from off the road of life and plant them safely on deck of the train of salvation! Let me use the safety lamp known as prudence, make all couplings in the train with the strong link of thy love and let my lamp be the Bible. And, heavenly Father, keep all switches closed that lead off on the sidings, especially those with a blind end! O Lord, if it be thy pleasure, have every semaphore block along the line to show the white light of hope that I may make the run of life without stopping. And, Lord, give us the Ten Commandments as a schedule, and when I have finished the run, and have on schedule time pulled into the great station of death, may thou, the Superintendent of the Universe, say with a smile: 'Well done, thou good and faithful servant. Come and sign the pay roll and receive your check for eternal happiness.' "—Rehoboth Sunday Herald.

Lablache's Voice.

Lablache had the most magnificent bass voice ever known to the lyric stage. It had a compass of two octaves, from E flat below to E flat above the bass staff. He was a man of prodigious size and strength, and his voice was proportioned to his physical dimensions. Nothing was able to overcome or drown it, and through the tones of the largest chorus it boomed out as lustily as though alone. More than once he broke a window pane by the strength of the vibrations caused by his monstrous voice.

HIS SMILE WENT WITH THE POSE.

The Model In the Life Class Smiled Simply For the Sake of Art.

An amusing incident occurred not long ago in a well known New York art school. The girl students were drawing from life a study of the "Dancing Faun." A good looking Italian boy was the model, and as he assumed the requisite pose his face became wreathed in smiles. He was gazing directly at the class, and each girl imagined the smile was directed at her.

"How very embarrassing," said a Long Island girl. "I wish to goodness he wouldn't grin at me."

In spite of the indignant glances cast at him the son of Italy continued to smile at the blushing girls.

Presently a stolid German girl looked up and noticed the smile, which she imagined was aimed directly at her.

"You schtop dot schmiling. We don't want you to schmile at us." The boy's figure instantly straightened up, and he stood before the class the very impersonation of offended dignity as he said:

"Ladies, I no smile at any one. I pose to you as ze 'Dancing Faun.' Ze smile goes wiz ze pose."—New York World.

One Exception at Least.

Teacher—Give an example of the truth of the motto, "United we stand, divided we fall."

Johnny—I—I can't think of any, ma'am. I don't believe it's true anyhow.

Teacher—What? Do you know of any case in which it is not true?

Johnny—Yes'm. A stepladder.—Chicago Tribune.

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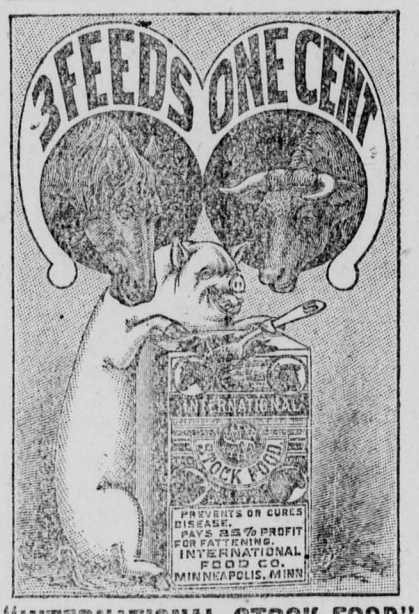

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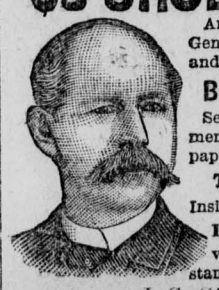

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